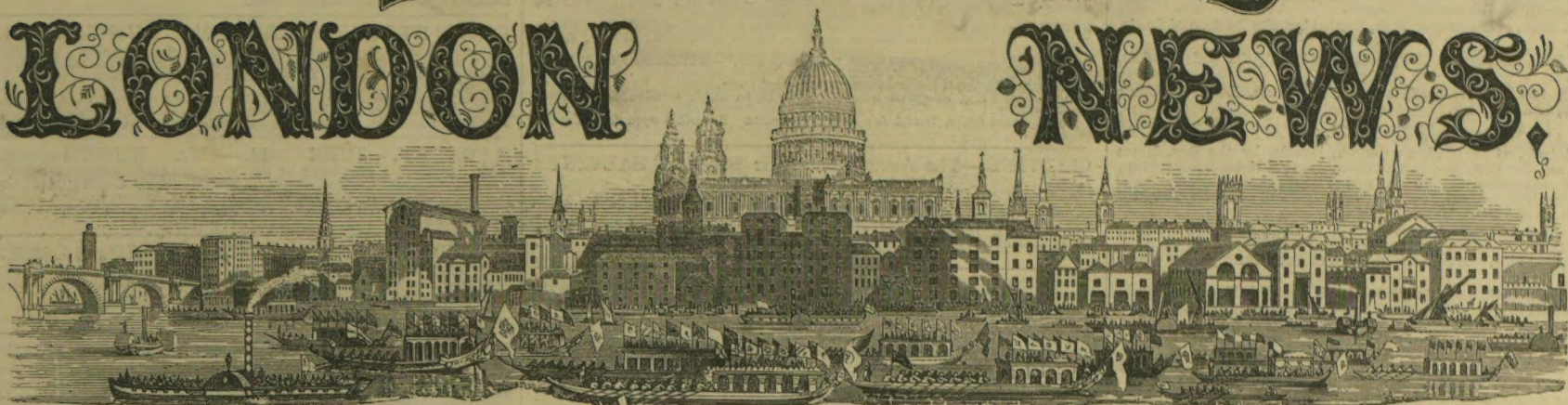


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1870.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

WITH (SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT ( By Post, 6d.



TENT-PEGGING AT HURLINGHAM.



## BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at Willsbridge, near Bristol, the wife of William Somerville, jun., of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at Rotton Park, near Eastbourne, the wife of Emil Heinemann, Esq., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Tamworth, Staffordshire, the wife of John Holmes Joy, M.D. (formerly of Valparaiso), of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge, the Duchess of Leeds, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst., at Wensley Hall, Bedale, Lady Alghitha Orde-Powlett, of a daughter.

On the 4th inst., at 27, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, Lady Elizabeth Egerton Leigh, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. James Walsh, A.M., and the Rev. Frederick F. Carmichael, Maurice Brooks, Esq., J.P., M.P., of Sackville-place, Dublin, and York-terrace, Regent's Park, London, to Jane McDowell, of Herbert-street, Dublin, youngest daughter of the late Robert McDowell, Esq., of Belfast.

On Feb. 11, at Grannet Reinet, Cape Colony, by the Rev. Canon Steadler, Mr. Glynn Albert Peacock to Adeline Hannah, eldest daughter of A. P. Rutledge, Esq., Portlock. Toronto, Ottawa, and Petersburg papers please copy.

On the 6th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, F. Standish Hore, Captain in the 34th Regiment, to Harriet Susannah, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Williams, of Pentre Mawr, near Denbigh.

## DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Aylmer, at Chelsea, the Right Hon. Eric Mackay, ninth Lord Reay.

On the 2nd inst., at 18, Carlton-house-terrace, the Hon. Constance Elizabeth Pitt, daughter of George, fourth Lord Rivers, aged 20.

In London, after four days' illness, of acute bronchitis, Ellen Stirling, the beloved wife of John Tyndall, Esquire, of Glenloch, Ceylon, and second daughter of the late Hon. Peter Brown, Esquire, Colonial Secretary for Western Australia.

On the 6th inst., at Sutton Montis, Somersetshire, the Rev. Edward Whiteley, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge, Rector of Sutton Montis, and for forty-six years Consular Chaplain at Oporto, aged 81 years.

On the 3rd inst., at Landour, East India, Lucy, the wife of Captain Cargill, 55th Regiment.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.

SUNDAY, JUNE 13.		Monday, June 14.	
Third Sunday after Trinity.		Northern Counties' Olympian Association, Manchester Festival (six days).	
Hospital Sunday in London.		National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Sir Edward S. Creasy on Administering Law which includes Equity).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Miller; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Coughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. R. S. Copleston.		Royal Geographical Society, 8.30. (Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock on Arctic Sledge Travelling).	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. the Rev. J. Puckle, Vicar of St. Mary's, Dover; 3 p.m., the Rev. J. R. T. Eaton, Rector of Lapworth, and Professor of Moral Philosophy, Oxford; 7 p.m., the Archbishop of York.		Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 (Mr. F. B. Dignum on the Position of Ships' Side-Lights; Mr. S. Goode on Mance's Helio-graph or Sun Telegraph).	
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of London.		Royal Thames Yacht Club, schooner match, Gravesend.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop of Ely; 3 p.m., the Rev. H. Wace (Boyle Lecture).		French Charities, Leicester-square, bazaar for them at the French Embassy (two days).	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Bangor.		TUESDAY, JUNE 15.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Alexandra Park, Horse and Cattle Show (four days).	
MONDAY, JUNE 14.		Windsor Races.	
Northern Counties' Olympian Association, Manchester Festival (six days).		Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.	
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Sir Edward S. Creasy on Administering Law which includes Equity).		Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. T. A. Welton on the Effects of Migrations on Death Rates).	
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30. (Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock on Arctic Sledge Travelling).		News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, anniversary, 6.30 p.m.	
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 (Mr. F. B. Dignum on the Position of Ships' Side-Lights; Mr. S. Goode on Mance's Helio-graph or Sun Telegraph).		Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Dinornis; papers by Mr. G. E. Dobson, Mr. G. Gulliver, and the Rev. S. J. Whitmore).	
Royal Thames Yacht Club, schooner match, Gravesend.		West London Hospital, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Wellington in the chair).	
French Charities, Leicester-square, bazaar for them at the French Embassy (two days).		National Training School for Music, conference at Marlborough House.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 15.		Royal London Yacht Club, schooner match.	
Alexandra Park, Horse and Cattle Show (four days).		WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.	
Windsor Races.		Pope Pius IX. elected, 1846.	
Royal Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.		Royal Botanic Society, Summer Exhibition, 2 p.m.	
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. T. A. Welton on the Effects of Migrations on Death Rates).			
News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, anniversary, 6.30 p.m.			
Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Dinornis; papers by Mr. G. E. Dobson, Mr. G. Gulliver, and the Rev. S. J. Whitmore).			
West London Hospital, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms (the Duke of Wellington in the chair).			
National Training School for Music, conference at Marlborough House.			
Royal London Yacht Club, schooner match.			

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.: Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m.
June 12	30.062	62.1	43.2	53	2	50.3	74.8	NE. ENE.	377	0.00
13	29.887	65.7	57.2	75	4	52.7	81.3	NE. E. ESE.	187	1.35
14	29.685	63.0	54.5	75	7	53.1	78.4	S. W. W. N.W.	173	0.01
15	29.237	60.8	41.5	52	7	51.6	71.8	N.W. S.W.	303	0.00
16	29.231	61.3	52.7	75	5	55.3	71.8	SSW. SW. WSW.	348	0.00
17	29.049	59.7	55.3	88	8	54.9	71.7	SW. SSW. WSW.	387	0.15
18	29.142	62.7	48.0	61	4	56.1	74.9	WSW. WNW.	170	0.00

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.990	29.935	29.822	29.988	29.890	29.121	30.160
Temperature of Air	67.4	70.3	61.6	61.5	61.8	62.8	64.5
Temperature of Evaporation	57.3	62.1	58.4	53.7	57.9	58.6	57.1
Direction of Wind	NE.	NE.	NE.	NW.	WSW.	WSW.	NW.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 37 10 10	10 57 11 5	11 33 12 10	—	0 22 0 44	1 16 1 43	2 4 2 24

## HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.  
LOHENGGRIN.—PRODUCTION OF LOHENGGRIN.—SATURDAY, JUNE 12. Mdlle. Titiens, Madame Christine Nilsson; Signori Campanini, Galsani, Costa, and Herr Behrens. Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The new scenery by Mr. William Beverley. The Mises-en-Scène by Mr. Edward Stirling. Special Notice.—The opera on this occasion commences at Eight o'clock.

FAUST.—EXTRA NIGHT (BY DESIRE).—MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 14. FAUST. M. Capoul, Madame Christine Nilsson.

NORMA.—TITIENS AS "NORMA".—TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 15. NORMA. Titiens (first time in London), Signor Campanini; Norma, Mdlle. Titiens.

LOHENGGRIN.—SECOND TIME OF "LOHENGGRIN".—EXTRA NIGHT, THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 17. Director of the Music and Conductor, Sir Michael Costa. Commence at 8.30, except on Saturday, June 12, on which occasion the Opera will commence at 8. Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Amphitheatre, 2s. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

## SALVINI.—The Arrangements for SIGNOR SALVINI'S

PERFORMANCES are as under:—  
MONDAY MORNING NEXT, JUNE 14, at 2.30.—HAMLET.  
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 16, at 8.30.—OPHELIA.  
FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, JUNE 18, at 8.30.—HAMLET.  
Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 7s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, from 10s. 6d. to 25 4s. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.  
THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

## LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.

Every Evening (except Saturday), at 7.45, HAMLET. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, Leathes, G. Neville, Mead, Beveridge, Conway, &c.; Miss M. Maucroft and Miss Isabel Bateman. Proceeded at 6.40, by FISH OUT OF WATER.—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five. Morning Performances of "Hamlet," June 12, 13, 25, at Two. No performance on Saturday Evenings. Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Bateman.

## THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but

One of the Season.—On MONDAY NEXT, and Every Evening, DAVID GARRICK.—Mr. Sothern; Squire Chivey, Mr. Buckstone; Ada, Miss Minnie Walton; concluding with (by desire), THE SERIOUS FAMILY.—Aminadab Slesk, Mr. Buckstone. A Morning Performance, on Saturday, June 26, of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.—Lord Dunderbury, Mr. Sothern; Asa Trenchard, Mr. Buckstone; Mary, Miss Minnie Walton. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

## OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. Henry Neville, Lessee.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE SPENDTHRIFT. Box-office hours, Eleven to Five. Prices from 6d. to 53s. Doors open at 7; commence, 7.30. On SATURDAY, JUNE 13 THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—SUMMER CONCERT, THIS

DAY (Saturday).—The Programme will include Overture, "Zampa" (Herold); Polonaise, for Piano and Orchestra (Chopin); Hymn, "Hear my Prayer" (Mendelssohn); Symphony, Pastoral (Beethoven); Rhapsodie Hongroise, for Piano and Orchestra (Liszt); Overture, "Di Ballo" (Sullivan). Vocalists, Madame Blanche Cole and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Crystal Palace Choir. Enlarged Orchestra. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Marie Coussy. Conductor, Mr. August Mann. Stalls, Half a Crown. Admission to Palace Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—CALENDAR FOR WEEK ending

JUNE 19.  
MONDAY, JUNE 14.—Display of Terrace Fountains.  
TUESDAY, JUNE 15.—Opera in English, "Don Giovanni."  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16.—Great Fete in Aid of the Railway Benevolent Institution.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 17.—Opera in English, "Bohemian Girl." Great Firework Display.  
FRIDAY, JUNE 18.—Mr. Sothern in "David Garrick."  
SATURDAY, JUNE 19.—Performance of Handel's "Acis and Galatea." Mlles Edith Wynne, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor Foli. Crystal Palace and Handel Festival Choirs, 250 Performers.  
Exhibition of Railway Models and Appliances during the Week.  
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FIREWORK DISPLAY,

by Messrs. C. T. BROCK and CO., THURSDAY, JUNE 17. Set Piece, St. Mark's, Venice. The Aerial Harlequinade. One Shilling Day.

## ALEXANDRA PALACE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.  
MONDAY.—Fete of the Total Abstinence Sons of the Phoenix. One Shilling.  
TUESDAY.—First Day of the GREAT HORSE SHOW. Over £100 given in Prizes for Thoroughbred Roadster, Pony, and Agricultural and Dry Stallions; Hunters (three, four, and five year olds, and upwards), light weights and weight-carriers; Hack and Roadsters, light weights and weight-carriers; Ponies, Agricultural and Dry Mares and Geldings, Pairs of Carriage Horses and Single-Harness Horses, Mares and Geldings, to be shown in harness. Mules. Jumping Prizes. Public Judging. One Shilling.  
WEDNESDAY.—Second Day of the GREAT HORSE SHOW. Parade of all classes, commencing with the Thoroughbred Stallions. Competitions for the Jumping Prizes of Horses over 15 hands. One Shilling.  
THURSDAY.—Third Day of the GREAT HORSE SHOW. Parade of all classes. Competition for Prizes and Exhibiting Prizes. Public Judging. One Shilling.  
FRIDAY.—Last Day of the GREAT HORSE SHOW. Parade of all classes. Extra Jumping Prizes, including the Ladies' Cup and other special prizes. One Shilling.  
The entertainments in the Palace as usual: Orchestral Concert, Organ Recitals, Military Band, Hengler's Circus daily, &c.  
SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 19, the second of the Series of GRAND ITALIAN CONCERTS in the Great Central Hall. The Royal Italian Opera Company. Artists—Mdlle. Emma Albani, Mdlle. Zare Thalberg, Mdlle. Marimon, Mdlle. Sculch, Signor Graziani, Signor Bagaciotto, Herr Seldeman, and Signor Tagliacoco. Conductors, Signor Vianesi and Sir Julius Benedict. Military Band. Promenade. Increased Orchestra. Admission to the Palace and Park, One Shilling. Reserved Seats for the Concert, numbered, 2s.; Unnumbered, 2s. 6d.; which can be had of all the Company's authorised Agents. The Guinea season-Ticket will admit, and includes membership of the Alexandra Palace Art-Union.

## ALEXANDRA PARK HORSE SHOW.—TUESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next, JUNE 15, 16, 17, and 18. One Shilling.

## NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS.—Proprietor, W.

Holland.—Great Success of the Burlesque LURLINE. Every Evening at Seven. New Ballet, arranged and invented by principal Danseuses, Sisters Collier. Admission Sixpence. Trains from all parts. Late train, 11.30. All the Woolwich Boats call at the Gardens.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE, NOW IN THE TENTH YEAR OF ONE UNBROKEN SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL. The great Company now numbers in its ranks some of the finest Vocalists in England. Its instrumentalists have all been selected from the orchestras of the two Operas and the Philharmonic Society. The Comedians and Dancers are OLD AND ESTEEMED PUBLIC FAVOURITES.  
THE WHOLE OF THE SONGS AND MUSIC SONG BY THIS COMPANY are written and composed expressly for them by the most eminent Authors and Composers of the time; amongst whom may be enumerated Henry S. Leigh, Charles Humphreys, F. Stainforth, John Thomson, Alfred Crowquill, E. L. Blanchard, R. Harrison, Godfrey Turner, H. Sampson, W. Meyer Lutz, J. R. Thomas, Charles Blampham, &c. Mr. W. S. Leslie, the Marvellous Alto, will sing at every performance.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will give THREE DAY PERFORMANCES during the ensuing week.  
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, Each Day at Three.  
In addition to the usual performance, Every Night at Eight.  
Places can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No charge for booking. No fees. No charge for programme.

## MATTHEWS BROTHERS' MINSTRELS, SURREY

THEATRE, TO-NIGHT, will introduce in their Sparkling Entertainments all their New Melodics, Songs, Choruses, Instrumental Solos, Comic Acts, Dances, &c., the best Artists ever introduced into Ethiopian Minstrelsy. Admission, 6d. to 2s. 3s. Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW

ENTERTAINMENT.—A TALE OF OLD CHINA; a New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled R.S.V.P., and VERY CATCHING. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

## MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL,

Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 5s. to 1s. By Royal Command, Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

## MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest

wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of confederates or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Ten till dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—Gallery, 93, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

## NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39B, Old Bond-street.

THE ELEVENTH (SPRING) EXHIBITION of select CABINET PICTURES by British and Foreign (chiefly Belgian) Artists.—Admission, 1s.; including Catalogue.

## ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION, including the

fine Picture SNOWDON IN WINTER, and many New Large Alpines, Etc., and other Drawings. Now Open. BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to six. Admission and Catalogue, 1s.

## DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE

PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "The Christian Martyr," "The Soldiers of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to six. Admission, 1s.

## DORE'S GAMING TABLE (LE TAPIS VERT).

This grand work, containing 80 life-sized figures, is NOW ON VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street.

## SIR JULIUS BENEDICT'S ANNUAL GRAND

CONCERT, at the FLORAL HALL, Covent-garden, on MONDAY, JUNE 21, Two o'clock, when Madame Adelina Patti, Mdlle. Albani, Mdlle. Zare Thalberg, Mdlle. Blanchi, Mdlle. Marimon, Signori Nicolini, Piazza, Graziani, Cotegni, Bagaciotto, &c., will appear.  
Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Balcony Seats, 7s. 6d. and 5s., at the Principal Music-sellers and Librarians; the Box-office of the Royal Italian Opera, Bow-street; Austin's, 28, Piccadilly; and of Sir Julius Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

## MONDAY, JUNE 14.—Mr. KUHE'S GRAND

MORNING CONCERT at the FLORAL HALL.—Adelina Patti, Albani, Thalberg, Marimon, Schallch, Smeroschi, Nicolini, Paganini, Graziani, Maurel, Capponi, and Bagaciotto. Herr Wilhelm, Violin; M. Pague, Violoncello; Mr. Pittman, Harmonium; Mr. Kuhe, Pianoforte. Conductors—MM. Vianesi, Bevilacqua, Ganz, and S. Julius Benedict.

## MUSICAL UNION.—JAEEL, PAPINI, and LASSERRE.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 15. Grand Trio, B flat, Rubinstein; Quartet in C No. 9, Beethoven; Quintet, E flat, Schumann. Piano Solos, Chopin, &c. June 22, Delivery, June 29, Madame Montigny-Henauy—Pianists from Paris. Tickets, 7s. 6d., each, to be had at Lucas and Co., 9, Cranmer's, Oliver's, and Austin's. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Professor ELIA, Director.

## MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY.

THE FIRST CONCERT will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS St. James's, on TUESDAY, JUNE 22, at Three o'clock, when the following students will appear:—Misses Wigan, Vernon, Courtney, Cunningham, Wallace, and Meenan, assisted by Miss Eva Leslie (former pupil), Mr. Valentine Fabiani, Signor Federici, Mrs. Beesley (pianoforte), M. Sainton (violin), Mr. Thoulous and Signor Visti (accompanists). Particulars of the Concert and of the Vocal Academy can be obtained of Madame Sainton-Dolby personally on Tuesdays, between Three and Four o'clock, at her residence, 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park. Reserved Seats, 7s.; Unreserved seats, 5s., may be obtained of Madame Sainton-Dolby, as above; or Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber and Co., 84, New Bond-street; and of Messrs. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street, W.

## THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND

DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 12, SPECIAL EXTRA NUMBER, comprising 32 pages, contains a large number of interesting illustrations, including

The Bath and West of England Show: the Prize Cattle and Poultry, &c. Miss Bryant on Talisman taking the Water Jump at the Agricultural Hall. The Grand Prix de Paris. The Wycombe Coach. Tent-Pegging at Hurlingham. Portraits of Arthur Molesworth, Esq., and Dr. Vellere. Miss Ada Dyas as the Princess in "Love's Labour's Lost." Scene from "The Spendthrift." Six Famous Jockeys. Decorations of the Paris Grand Opera-House. Yachting, &c.

Also the following Articles:—Our Captious Critic; By-the-Bye: "Rugby's" Ascot Notes; Cricket Notes, by B. W.; Second Notice of the Royal Academy; Shooting Notes; Andrew O'Rourke's Ramblings; The Bath and West of England Show; Reviews of Books; The Operas; Music; Chess; and all the latest Sporting and Dramatic News of the Week.

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Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875.

The week can hardly be described as having been fruitful of political events. Indeed, as we verge towards midsummer, and especially under a sunshiny sky, there is usually a lull in the course of public affairs. Nature lays her soft warm hand on ours and bids us be hushed. Commonly we are well disposed to obey her monition. The motives which prompt to eager political conflict lie silent. We are glad to seize upon the occasion to lay aside for awhile our responsibilities, and avail ourselves of the beauties and blessings by which we are surrounded, without thought or care of what is being aimed at, or done, by human wisdom for the advantage of humanity.

Where there is little or nothing to record, there is little or nothing upon which to comment. Just at the present time, the eye glances lightly over the sensational headings of the newspapers which adopt them—and the biggest capital letters fail to arrest more than a momentary attention. There is nothing special to stimulate thought. The facts which are brought under notice do not engage immediate interest. They may be important as links of connection between the past and the future, but as that connection is not obvious, they are glanced at in a merely superficial way. Possibly, some generations hence, they may be recognised as the sources of much larger political consequences than any which we can foresee. But, disclaiming as we do anything like an infallible insight into what is passing as interpreting what is to come, we can only look upon it, as others look upon it, in reference to its present and cognisable value. We must act simply as they do who set down in their notebooks the things before their eyes, and we must leave to those who may hereafter enjoy the advantage of being able to discern them in their true proportions, and to trace the connection between what seems to us to be trivial and what presents itself to them as momentous, to interpret their significance.

There has been nothing stirring, either abroad or at home, during the bygone week, calculated to arrest thought and pass into reflection. The late "scare" has wholly subsided. In the commercial and monetary world, as well as in the international, that which had lately took the appearance of a dark cloud of menace has been subsequently dispersed. We stand in no fear, at the present moment, of any imminent war on the Continent or of another "Black Friday" at home. The somewhat disturbed relations of France and Germany have been set at rest by the intervention of Russia,



seconded by the mediatory action of our own Government. France is now engaged in constitutionally organising her public powers; and it seems clear, from the course which she is pursuing, that she will presently effect her object. No doubt the great testing question which has reference to the mode in which universal suffrage is to be applied in future remains to be decided; that on this question a wide difference of political sentiment and conviction exists; and that great heat of feeling will be evolved in the struggle by which it is to be determined. But France has lately learned to act in a Constitutional spirit, and it may well be hoped that, whatever the conclusion arrived at may be, the practical submission of all parties to it will be real as well as nominal. Of Spain there is less visible hope. The accession of Prince Alfonso to the throne does not appear to have sensibly modified the position of Don Carlos in regard to the pretensions which he maintains. He is strong on the ground which he actually occupies. He is not strong enough to quit it for more commanding quarters. Locally, he can defy the forces which the rest of Spain can bring against him. Nationally, he is far too weak to push from his supremacy the Prince who is in possession. Between them the country (to use a vulgar expression) is "going to the dogs," and neither proposals of another "double marriage" or of any other kind, appear likely to bring the ruinous conflict to a close. In regard to the rest of Europe, matters are simply governed, for the present, by routine. Nothing agitates public feeling. The prospect of the approaching harvest is reckoned of far greater interest and importance than any probability growing out of a political soil. Nature, in fact, claims the reverence which is her due, and everywhere it is accorded to her.

What shall we say of home politics? That they are not of the heroic order is not necessarily to be regretted. But, taking the past week as a specimen of them, perhaps as a brick from the Session edifice, they certainly are not of a kind to stir up popular excitement. It is not implied hereby that they are devoid of public importance, but simply that the general estimate put upon them does not reach a high standard. In Parliament, financial and social measures have represented almost exclusively the intentions of the Government. The national debt; the mode in which the public accounts relating to savings banks, old and new, are to be kept; the conditions under which friendly societies are in future to carry on their functions; two or three bills relating to the dwellings of the poor, or to what we may strictly call the honesty of trade;—these have been the topics upon which our legislators have been chiefly intent during the week. Doubtless, they have exacted no little drudgery from them, while they have excited no great interest in the public mind. Mr. Disraeli's Government continues to command a majority, sometimes larger, sometimes smaller, according to the reasonableness of the ground which it takes up. A good stroke of work has been done, and if one may judge of the future from the present some of the main projects of the Cabinet will be realised in law, and the Session be closed about the ordinary time, without any extensive "Massacre of Innocents."

Outside the walls of Parliament very little has occurred—very little, at least, that invites or would justify serious comment just now: it would seem that public action flows into a complimentary groove. We are far from regretting that it should do so. We rejoice that our Royal Princes are fondly appreciated by public opinion, and that men unconnected with Royalty, whose conduct has been for long years devoted to the well-being, physical, intellectual, or moral, of humanity, are, from time to time, meeting with that kind of popular recognition which their services deserve. These quiet incidents of quiet times are none the less grateful because they make but little noise. They are in harmony with the state of the public mind, to say nothing of the summer weather. We will not utter a note discordant with the tone of feeling which the affairs of the week have been fitted to awaken. We are glad to be able to dismiss our readers to a contemplation and enjoyment of both nature and art without a single remark calculated to weaken the impression they may receive from such sources; and, if we may be bold enough to say so, we presume to think that the illustrations distributed over our own pages will fare none the worse in the reader's appreciation of them for the lack of political interest which has characterised the progress of the expiring week.

Lord Calthorpe has published a list of thirty-seven subscribers, headed by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, of 100 guineas each for five years, to promote the breeding of horses.

The fund for defraying the expenses of the O'Connell centenary celebration amounts to £1600. The sum required is £4000, and for the balance the committee intend to appeal to the people of Ireland.

The annual excursion of the Surrey Archaeological Society is to take place in August next, at Croydon, Addington, and the adjoining districts, the Archbishop of Canterbury having consented to be the president of the day.

Evidence has been given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Bank Acts by gentlemen connected with Irish Banks, showing that Ireland is well supplied with banking facilities.

## THE COURT.

The Queen gave a ball yesterday (Friday) week at Balmoral to the tenantry, keepers, and servants on the Royal estates in the Highlands. Dancing commenced at five o'clock, in a marquee near the castle. Her Majesty joined in one of the dances, having Dr. Robertson, commissioner on the Royal estates, as a partner. Princess Beatrice and Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse also joined in the dances. Dinner was served at eight o'clock and supper at eleven.

Princess Beatrice and the Princesses of Hesse visited Mr. Begg's Royal Lochnagar Distillery on Saturday last, and witnessed the whole processes of distilling. They were conducted over the works by the officer of inland revenue and Mr. Taylor, manager. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrews, arrived at the castle, and, with the Earl of Malmesbury (who was Minister in attendance upon the Queen), dined with her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. Principal Tulloch officiated. The Earl of Malmesbury and Principal Tulloch dined with her Majesty.

The Queen's grandchildren, Princesses Victoria and Ella of Hesse, took leave of her Majesty on Monday, and left Balmoral for London. Principal Tulloch also left the castle, and the Earl of Malmesbury left the next day.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have made excursions during the week.

## STATE BALL.

By command of the Queen, a state ball was given, on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace, at which were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Prince Ernest of Hesse, went to the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall on Thursday week. The Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Christian visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses visited Prince Leopold at Oxford the next day. They were met at the railway station by Prince Leopold. The Royal party proceeded to the art-galleries of the Taylor-buildings, where they were received by Professor Ruskin, the Slade Professor of Art in the University. After inspecting the various objects of art and interest at this institution, their Royal Highnesses drove to Wykeham House, the residence of Prince Leopold, where they had luncheon, and afterwards visited Magdalen College and Frewin Hall, and also paid a visit to the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell at the Deanery. The Prince and Princess dined with Prince Leopold and afterwards returned to London. Prince Louis of Hesse, accompanied by Prince William of Hesse, went to Aldershot. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse dined with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne at their residence, Kensington Palace. The Prince presided, on Saturday, at the annual dinner of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution at Willis's Rooms. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Royal children, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, and Prince William of Hesse, left Marlborough House for Titniss Park. The Prince and Princess, with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince William of Hesse, were present at Ascot Races on Tuesday, and on Thursday, the Cup Day.

## THE GERMAN IMPERIAL AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Prince Waldemar, Princess Charlotte, Princess Victoria, Princess Sophie, and Princess Margaret of Germany left St. Leonards-on-Sea, on Tuesday, where they have been sojourning six weeks, the Countess of Reventlow having been in attendance. Count Eulenburg arrived from Berlin on Sunday, in order to accompany the Prince and Princesses back to Prussia. The Imperial and Royal party travelled to Dover and crossed to Ostend, proceeding thence to Aix-la-Chapelle, where they passed the night, continuing the journey the following day, via Cologne to Potsdam, where the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess are at the Imperial Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge during the Ascot week. Princess Christian presided last week at a meeting of the Council of the Royal School of Art-Needlework, held at Alford House.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, with the Duke of Connaught, arrived at Oxford on Saturday last, on a visit to Prince Leopold. The Royal party were present in the evening at a conversation, given by Dr. and Mrs. Acland, at the University Museum. The Royal personages visited the deanery on Sunday, and also attended Divine service at the cathedral, and on Monday were present at a concert in the Sheldonian Theatre, given by the Oxford Philharmonic Society. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne left Oxford on Tuesday. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold were present at the Masonic ball held in the Corn Exchange.

The Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has been staying some weeks with her sister, the Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew, has left for Germany.

The Sultan of Zanzibar arrived at Gravesend on Wednesday, and proceeded thence up the Thames to Westminster, where he landed, and drove to the Alexandra Hotel, which was selected by the English Government for the Sultan's residence. Dr. Kirk, the Rev. Dr. Badger, and Mr. Clement Hill are appointed to be in attendance on his Highness during his stay in this country.

His Excellency Diego de Alvear, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, has left the Alexandra Hotel for the Continent.

The Duke of Rutland has left London for a cruise in his yacht.

Entertainments have been given by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Tait, the Austrian Ambassador, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Earl and Countess Manvers, Earl and Countess Amherst, Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lord and Lady Dacre, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Wolverton, Lord and Lady Lurgan, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Northcote, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen and Mrs. Goschen, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., and Mrs. Lowe.

Marriages are arranged to take place between Lord Zouche and the Hon. Annie Mary Eleanor Fraser, second daughter of

Lord and Lady Saltoun; between Lord Auckland and Miss Eden, youngest daughter of the late Sir William Eden, of Windlestone, in the county of Durham; between the Hon. Henry Sugden and the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Hobhouse; between Lieutenant-Colonel Gascoigne, Scots Fusilier Guards, and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Egerton; and between Mr. Ellicott, only son of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and Miss Reynell Packe, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Reynell Packe.

Three new peerages of the United Kingdom are gazetted. The recipients of these honours are the Earl of Home, a Scottish peer, whose name will be placed upon the roll of the Lords as Baron Douglas; the Earl of Dalhousie, another Scottish peer, who will sit as Baron Ramsey; and Viscount Grey de Wilton, who will take the title of Baron Grey de Radcliffe, in the county palatine of Lancaster. The last-named nobleman is the eldest son of the Earl of Wilton.

## TENT-PEGGING AT HURLINGHAM.

The company of fashionable spectators, who on Saturday assembled in the grounds of the Gun Club at Hurlingham, saw the first public exhibition in England of a manly exercise and game, which has been imported from Asia by the 5th Royal Irish Regiment of Lancers. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present, with other Princes and Princesses, in the Royal pavilion. "Tent-pegging" has been thus described by a contemporary:—"A wooden tent-peg, similar to those ordinarily used in Indian camps, is driven firmly into the ground, and the object of the horseman is to draw this with the point of his lance as he passes at full-speed. In description the thing sounds simple enough; you have only to lower the lance at the right moment, and the trick is done. Nor is the difficulty more apparent as one watches the graceful motion and easy precision of a skilful practitioner; but if those who doubt that there is any art in it will only mount a horse and try for themselves, they will soon confess that there are more qualities needed than a good seat and a quick eye for distance to transform them into accomplished tent-peggers. The hand must be light as a feather, the grip close as steel, the eye true, and the aim unerring. As a training for cavalry whose arm is the lance, and whose chance of success in battle depends on sure use of that weapon, tent-pegging has long been assiduously cultivated among the horsemen of nearly every province of India, and in the native cavalry regiments of our Eastern army forms as much a part of the drill as the bayonet exercise lately did in our infantry regiments. When and where tent-pegging originated are questions upon which everybody has a theory, and all the theories differ. The North-West Provinces, however, seem to be the home of the art, and, though it is practised alike by the horsemen of Mysore and Scinde, by the Mahrattas, Sikhs, and Affghans, the latter are by far the most accomplished, and in all probability *nèzè-bazè*, as the natives name it, is but one of the many warlike feats in which the Mohammedan tribes from over the Indus and the wild fearless riders of Affghanistan excelled centuries ago. The 10th, 12th, and 15th Native Regiments are perhaps the most brilliant tent-peggers of the irregular cavalry, and they are nearly all Mussulmans. It was while stationed at Sealkote, away up on the Cashmere frontier, in '73, that the 5th first practised the art. Some English regiments, among others the 4th Hussars, had previously attempted it, at the suggestion of Lord Napier, who, appreciating the value of such training, had offered prizes to be competed for by European cavalry only. Then the result was not a great success; and up to the present the Royal Irish have held a proud supremacy, though both the 4th and 11th Hussars have a few tent-peggers whose workmanship is not by any means to be despised. The 5th have, of privates and non-commissioned officers, some forty or fifty who can handle their pegging-lances as such horsemen only can, and ten or a dozen officers who are at least equally skilled. The routine of English camp life, however, leaves the trooper little leisure for the cultivation of his dexterity in such exercises."

## REGATTA AT SYDNEY.

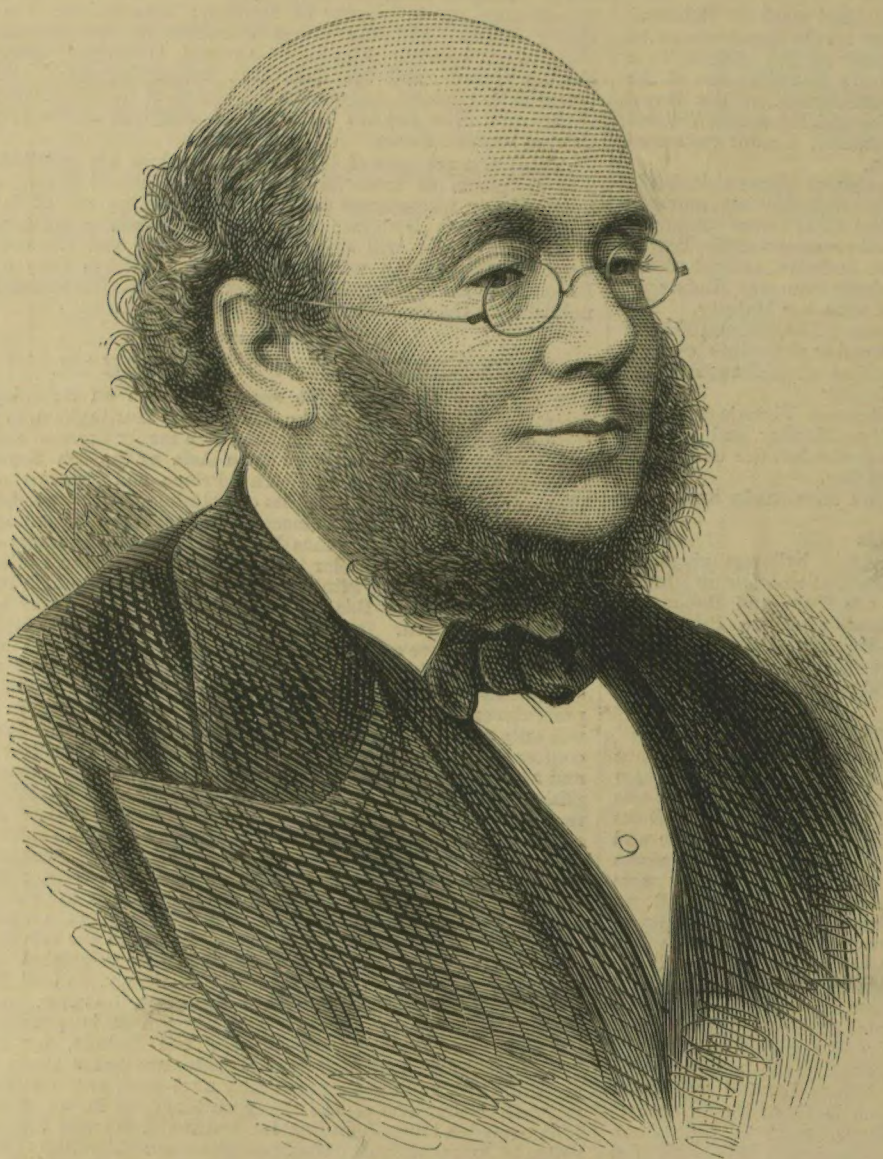
The beautiful and spacious harbour of Sydney, New South Wales, was a scene of much activity and gaiety at the anniversary regatta, to commemorate the founding of the colony in 1788. The shores of Sydney Cove were crowded with spectators; and such favourable positions as Dawes Point and Macquarie Point were especially thronged. The *Hydaspes*, which was the flagship, under the command of Captain Babot, was moved half-way between Shark Island and Goat Island. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, saw the racing from on board this vessel. The principal event was a handicap race for deep-keeled yachts above 12 tons in burden. The prize was a silver trophy which cost £75 and £25 in money. The course was from moccasins in Lavender Bay round both the islands above mentioned, returning to the flagship. Three yachts started, one of which was the *Mistral*, of 35 tons, built in England by Mr. Harvey, of Wivenhoe. The betting was all in favour of this yacht, which is owned by Mr. H. C. Dangar; but, after an exciting contest, the prize was gained, without time allowance for size, by a Sydney-built vessel, the *Magic*, of 28 tons, constructed by Mr. Langford, and belonging to Mr. A. Fairfax.

## THE EXPEDITION TO LAKE NYASSA.

We give an illustration of the *Ilala*, a new steam-launch, named after the place of the death of Dr. Livingstone, and designed for the use of the industrial mission about to be established on Lake Nyassa in honour of the great African traveller. This little vessel has been constructed for the mission by Mr. Yarrow, of the Isle of Dogs, Poplar; and it is expected to be of great service in checking the slave trade, besides affording the means of retreat in case of danger. It will be the first steamer ever placed on an African lake. The mission has been set on foot by the Rev. Dr. Stewart. It is placed in charge of Mr. E. D. Young, R.N., who conducted the Livingstone search expedition sent out in 1867, when the doctor was reported to have died on the south-west shore of Lake Nyassa. The boat will require to be taken to pieces and put together again en route from the coast up to the lake, and to be carried on men's backs across the intervening districts. It was therefore necessary that the hull should be so designed as to be readily subdivided into packages not exceeding 100lb. in weight. This has been accomplished with perfect success. The boat is 50 ft. in length by 10 ft. beam, and is capable of carrying about 15 tons. To convey it to the lake 400 natives will have to be employed. The mission is the result of the joint action of all the Christian denominations of North Britain to carry out the work commenced by Dr. Livingstone. The portrait of Mr. E. D. Young is from a photograph by Mr. Henderson, of King William-street, City.

Mr. S. P. Brabner, a Liverpool solicitor, died on Wednesday night from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog about three weeks since.

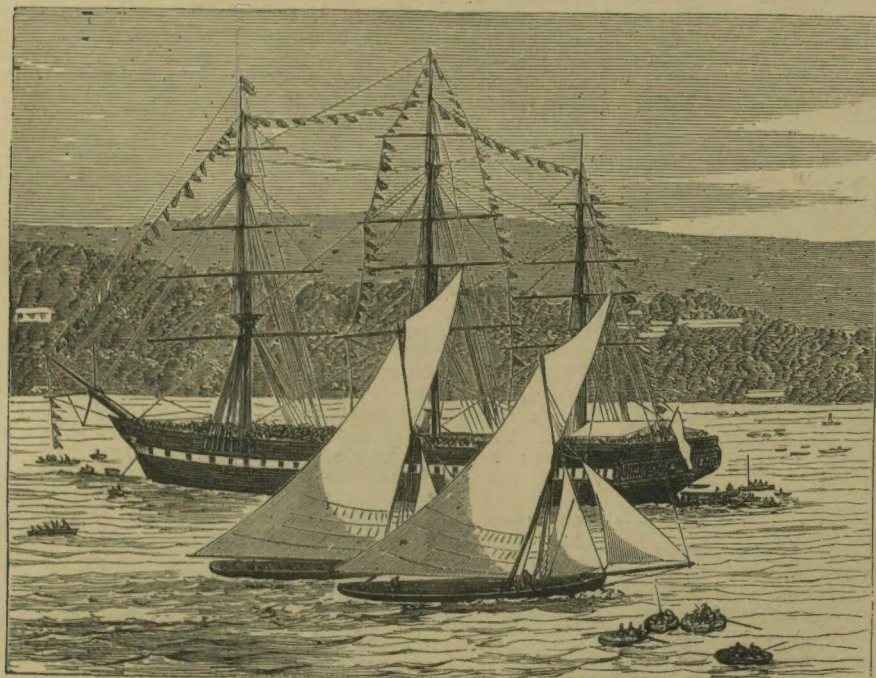




MR. ALEXANDER RUSSEL, OF "THE SCOTSMAN."



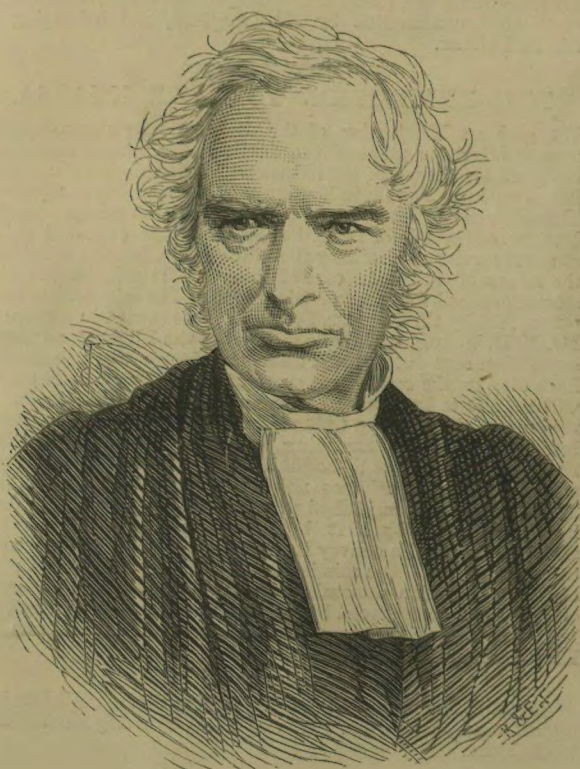
MR. JOHN LEMOINNE, OF THE "JOURNAL DES DEBATS."



REGATTA AT SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.



STEAM-LAUNCH FOR LAKE NYASSA.



THE LATE ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR, VICAR OF KENSINGTON.



MR. E. D. YOUNG, COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION TO LAKE NYASSA.



COUNT MUNSTER, THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.





CIVIL GUARDS OF KNIN, DALMATIA, TAKING BACK A ROBBER FROM ZARA TO THE FRONTIER OF BOSNIA.



ADMIRAL KEPPEL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT PLYMOUTH, BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE ARCTIC SHIPS OFF THE EDDYSTONE.



## The Extra Supplement.

## THE RIGHT HON. EARL RUSSELL, K.G.

The eminent statesman, and rather voluminous man of letters, whose portrait appears in our Extra Supplement this week, has nearly completed the eighty-third year of his age. He is almost the last survivor of the great English politicians of his generation, those who bore an important part in the government or the Parliamentary debates of this country before the Reform Act of 1832. The Whigs, Tories, and Radicals of that day have long since given place to new schools or parties, concerning themselves with the ideas and social interests of our own time. No first-rate public man who still continues writing and speaking belongs so entirely to the past as Lord Russell; and though his dignified personal character, if not the abilities that he once possessed, must always command respect, and there is much historical or biographical interest in the varied experiences of his long career, no great force can now be exerted by him in the direction of State affairs. But the middle-aged Englishman recollects, and the man of thirty or younger has often heard from his father, what an active and important person was that Lord John Russell, forty or fifty years ago, who had to fight the battles of "civil and religious liberty," those of Catholic emancipation, repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and Parliamentary Reform. He stood in the front rank of the influential and ambitious Whig party, then allied with the Radicals and the Irish Nationalists to break down all invidious barriers of exclusive privilege. For what he did in those times, from 1820 to 1850 in the Parliamentary conflict against Tory Ministers, and then in the Reform Bill struggle of 1831 and 1832, and further, as the actual leader of the Melbourne Ministry, from 1835 to 1841, Lord John Russell deserves our gratitude. We shall best express it, perhaps, by forbearing to criticise some of the later passages in his political career which have not been equally productive of benefit to the country or to his party.

It is sufficient to add the dates of his life. Born Aug. 19, 1792, he is third son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. He was educated at Westminster School and at the University of Edinburgh. He entered the House of Commons in 1813, and represented successively the county of Huntingdon, Bandon, Devonshire, Stroud, and the City of London, sitting forty-seven years in that House. In July, 1861, he was raised to the House of Lords. He has been Secretary of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, and Lord President of the Council. He was Prime Minister from 1846 to 1852, and again after Lord Palmerston's death in 1855, till succeeded by Mr. Gladstone. He was invested with the Order of the Garter in May, 1862. He has been twice married; in 1835, to Adelaide, widow of Lord Ribblesdale, and daughter of Mr. T. Lister; in 1841, to Lady Frances Elliott, daughter of the Earl of Minto. His eldest son and heir, Lord Amberley, was born in 1842. Lord Russell is author of many books, including biographical memoirs of Charles Fox and Thomas Moore, some historical and political essays, and the tragedy of "Don Carlos."

## MR. ALEXANDER RUSSEL.

The managing committee of the Reform Club lately conferred on this gentleman the honour of an unsolicited election to its membership, as a token of esteem for his long-continued services to the Liberal party. Mr. Russel, who was sixty years of age last December, is the son of an Edinburgh solicitor, but took to literature early in life. After conducting three different provincial newspapers, at Berwick, in Fife, and at Kilmarnock, he became editor of the *Scotsman* thirty years ago; at first, for a short time, in association with the late Mr. Maclaren, but soon undertaking the principal editorship. He has raised that journal to a position of high public authority by his consistent, decisive, and discriminating advocacy of Liberal principles, but more especially devoting himself to the cause of religious freedom, and adopting a moderate course with reference to questions of political reform. It has been stated, as an example of the fearless independence and the disinterested zeal for truth and right with which that journal has been conducted by him, that in one day, by opposing the Papal Aggression Bill of 1851 (an enactment since repealed with the consent of all parties) the *Scotsman* lost one-third of all its subscribers. We believe this anecdote is true; and those who can appreciate such courageous fidelity in the present age will be glad to know that the circulation of the *Scotsman* is now twenty times as great as it was in 1851. Honesty is really the best policy for a journalist, and is more likely to command a substantial success in England and Scotland than any degree of mere controversial or rhetorical dexterity without a frank and firm adhesion to the deliberate convictions of the moral judgment. The *Scotsman*, under Mr. Russel's editorial direction, has often been at issue with popular and influential leaders of the Scottish clergy, more especially upon questions of compulsory Sabbath observance and upon the basis of National Education. It has nevertheless been a staunch friend to all established agencies of moral and social improvement acting within their proper sphere. Mr. Russel has not entirely confined his literary industry to the daily journal over which he presides, but has written many articles in the *Edinburgh Review*, and some also in the *Quarterly*, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He is author, too, of a book on the natural history of the salmon and the history of legislation for preserving that noble creature, which Mr. Bright and other Liberal politicians have the skill to capture in the rivers of Scotland; and they are probably all Conservatives in the interests of angling, like every other good sportsman.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. J. Mcfiat, of Princes-street, Edinburgh.

## M. JOHN LEMOINNE.

The election of this eminent French political writer to the membership of the French Academy has been well deserved by his steadfast fidelity, during thirty-five years, to the cause of sober and orderly Constitutional freedom. He also claims our regard by the predilection which he has always shown for the study of English historical precedents, and the candour, sometimes assuming the tone of unfavourable criticism, but never hostile in feeling, with which he has discussed our contemporary affairs. M. John Emile Lemoine, though he bears a common English Christian name, had not, so far as we know, any English parentage, but he was born in London, in October, 1815, and began his education here. He is perfectly master of the English language. In 1840 he became an editorial contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, and he has written for that journal ever since, but has furnished also many articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, some of which have been collected and reprinted. As a politician he is attached to the Orleanist party.

The portrait of M. John Lemoine is from a photograph by M. Bertal, of Paris.

## THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

His Excellency Count Münster, who has resided during the last two years in London as Envoy Plenipotentiary and Minister Extraordinary of the German empire and the kingdom of Prussia, lately made himself, for a moment only, rather prominent in our current talk upon the political questions of the day; and his remark concerning Ireland was noticed in the House of Commons. This speech of Count Münster was uttered at the banquet of a society calling itself "the National Club," in Whitehall-gardens; and the proceedings of that club are usually so obscure and insignificant that many of our readers had perhaps no opportunity of reading what Count Münster actually said. We, therefore, reprint, without comment, the report of his brief speech, after thanking the company for the toast of his health:—

"But, gentlemen, I have other feelings of gratitude to express. Most of the members of this club have taken an active part in meetings, and have signed addresses of sympathy of the English Protestants for the German nation. I can assure you that my Imperial master, and his great Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, as well as the German people, attach great value to those marks of sympathy. The struggle in which that Protestant empire is engaged is not what its enemies wanted to make out. It is not a series of acts of tyranny; it is not suppression; it is not war against the Roman Catholic religion. The truth is, that the State is bound to protect its subjects, bound to protect liberty of conscience, bound to protect and promote Christian education. Gentlemen, you all know German history. You know the struggles which have taken place between the Pope and the German empire. You know a German Emperor had to go as a penitent to Canossa, and you know that Prince Bismarck, in one of his great speeches, said that what makes the Romanists angry is the knowledge that our Protestant Emperor will not go to Canossa. You know what brought about the Thirty Years' War; you know the misery that war entailed on Germany; you know how Germany was divided; you know that it was centuries before Germany could recover and become the great Protestant empire it now is. Gentlemen, it is the Protestant empire which the dark people in Rome do not like. It is united Germany, it is united Italy they do not like. It is the fear that in countries where national feelings grow, and where morality and education improve those national feelings, the consequence must be a national Church. Gentlemen, you see that in all the countries of Europe the same struggle is prevailing more or less. There are countries which feel themselves safe, but which, I fear, are not so safe as they think they are. You see Republican Switzerland engaged in the same struggle. I hope the struggle will be spared this country for some time; but I think you had better look out in time. I think you see in Ireland what is going on; and I think you have not far to look in order to ascertain what is being prepared, and what will be the case in this country. I can only tell you, gentlemen, that my Imperial master, the Emperor, and Prince Bismarck will fulfil the task they have undertaken, and you may be sure that they will not rest until liberty of conscience is safe. You may be sure that all the laws that are necessary for that object will be carried out, because the whole of Liberal and educated Germany is on their side. I hope, however, that the moment may come when we shall find peace with our Roman Catholic countrymen. Gentlemen, your chairman has spoken of the sympathy which exists between Germany and England. I feel that there is every necessity for that sympathy, and that it is the duty of every well-wishing Protestant to do everything he can to preserve it. I can assure you that I will do as much as my ability will allow for this object, and I am sure I shall find every one of you a warm supporter. I will conclude by wishing that England and Germany may always be united. If they are united, I feel sure that the civilisation of the world is secure; and their union is the best safeguard for peace." Three cheers were then given for the Emperor of Germany and for Prince Bismarck.

With reference to Prince Bismarck's conflict with the Papal See and the Roman Catholic prelacy in Germany, we are not called upon here to express an opinion. But, with regard to the Catholic Church in Ireland and England, which the German Ambassador fancies may be dangerous to our constitutional liberties, he has been simply advised by Mr. Disraeli to go and look at the state of the country, and he will then be able to form a more correct judgment.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Fradelle and Marshall, Regent-street.

## DALMATIAN RURAL POLICE.

The late visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Austrian provinces on the eastern shores of the Adriatic was the occasion for our giving a series of illustrations of Zara, Ragusa, Cattaro, and other places on that coast. One of those places was the small inland town of Knin, in the province of Zara, towards the Turkish frontier of Bosnia. The districts of Knin and Bencovatz are protected by a local force of rural constabulary, styled the *Aramassé*, whose half-Oriental costume strikes the eye of the traveller, as it differs from the uniform of the regular Austrian gendarmes. These are the men—a party of whom appear in the sketch we have engraved, to be escorting a thief captured in Zara to the frontier, where he will be left to the Turkish authorities. They wear, it will be observed, silver plates attached to the collars or lappels of their coats, which are further decorated with rows of large silver coins, bearing the effigy of Maria Theresa. That Empress, about a hundred years ago, was the bountiful patroness, it is said, of this particular class of public servants, who had taken part, under the name of Pandours, in the wars of the Empire.

## THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The departure of the *Alert* and *Discovery*, under Captain Nares and Captain Stephenson, for their long and toilsome enterprise in the Polar Seas north of Baffin's Bay, has been the subject of numerous illustrations. It was on Saturday, the 29th ult., that they left Portsmouth, accompanied by the *Valorous*, a wooden frigate, employed, under Captain Loftus F. Jones, to convey stores for the expedition to the dépôt at Disco, on the west coast of Greenland. On the Sunday morning, while passing near Plymouth, the squadron was visited by Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, G.C.B., the commander-in-chief of that naval station, who came out in his tender, the *Princess Alice*, flying the Admiral's flag, to bid them farewell. Sir Henry remained on board the *Discovery* to luncheon with Captain Stephenson, who is his nephew, while the ships were running to the westward past the Eddystone. The sketch we have engraved, which was kindly furnished by an officer of the Arctic squadron, shows the *Alert* and *Discovery* rounding to, for the purpose of taking the Admiral on board. The *Valorous* was ordered, in the mean time, to continue her course down Channel, and the same evening went on to Queenstown to call for despatches and letters and to take in additional supplies of coal. The *Alert* and *Discovery* on the Tuesday afternoon were

at Bearhaven, in Bantry Bay, where they anchored for the night. Having been rejoined by the *Valorous*, they left next day (Wednesday week) for their voyage across the North Atlantic and up Baffin's Bay. We have to correct a misprint of the name of one of the medical officers of this expedition. He should have been mentioned in our list as Staff-Surgeon Belgrave Ninnis, M.D., of H.M.S. *Discovery*. Dr. Ninnis has been fourteen years in the naval service, and was three years exploring with the *Beatrice*, on the coast of North Australia.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, June 10.

Count de Rémusat, the ancient friend of M. Thiers and his valued colleague in the difficult task of effecting the liberation of the territory after the termination of the German war, died at Paris on Sunday morning. M. de Rémusat's death arose from a cold which he had caught one evening a short time since on leaving the theatre. Well might M. Thiers, the veteran statesman's senior by only a few months, exclaim, on hearing of the dangerous illness of his old friend, "What, at his time of life, was he doing at the theatre?" At Monday's sitting of the Assembly the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier formally announced the death of the deputy for the Haut Gironde, observing that he had had the honour of being proscribed by the Empire, a remark which brought down three rounds of applause from the Left and excited loud murmurs among the Bonapartists. Thirty deputies were subsequently chosen by lot to represent the Assembly at the deceased statesman's funeral, which took place on the Tuesday, when, in addition to the deputation expressly chosen, almost all parties in the Assembly sent their delegates, the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier walking at their head.

The mourners assembled at the residence of the deceased statesman, at the corner of the Place de la Concorde, and the funeral cortège extended thence to the Madeleine, where the customary religious service was performed. The pall-bearers were M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Martel, Vice-president of the Assembly; M. Viel-Castel, of the Academy; and M. Berst, of the Institute. MM. Thiers and Jules Simon were among the principal mourners, and foremost among the diplomatists were Lord Lyons, and Comte Molke, the Danish minister. The service over, the body was conveyed to the little Picpus cemetery in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where, upwards of eighty years ago, several hundred victims of the Reign of Terror, many of them members of noble families, were buried in a common grave. The descendants of the more illustrious victims have ever since had their family vaults there, and it was in one of these that M. de Rémusat, an aristocrat by birth, but a philosophic Democrat by conviction, was interred. Four speeches were delivered over his grave, that by M. Jules Simon being by far the most impressive.

The debates in the Assembly have not been specially interesting. M. Jules Favre spoke powerfully, but ineffectually, on the subject of the Prisons Bill, and the Bishop of Orleans has made a remarkably conciliatory speech on the measure with reference to University education, concerning which M. Laboulaye had made a report advocating the principle of the measure, and remarking that it was essential to the stability of the new Republic that a guarantee be given to the Catholic party in order to reassure them, and to prove to them that the Republic does not threaten to interfere with them in their faith, but wishes to rest its foundation upon the principles of justice, moderation, and impartiality. M. de Bourgoing, the Bonapartist deputy for the department of the Nièvre, and the legality of whose return has been under consideration for more than twelve months past, has at last provoked a decision on the subject. Last week he made a motion for the production of the documents relating to his election, and the day following the committee charged with its validation delivered in their report, upsetting the election unanimously, with the exception of a single dissentient voice.

The race for the Grand Prix de Paris, on Sunday last, attracted as large a crowd of spectators as ever assembled at Longchamps on a similar occasion during the palmiest days of the Second Empire. The Marshal President, with the Maréchal and their young daughter, and the principal Ministers, occupied the old Imperial tribune; and all the rank and wealth of the capital were present to witness the interesting contest, except the members of the Orleans family, the whole of whom, save the Prince de Joinville, appear to have been absent. Of the eleven horses that started four were from the stable of M. Lupin, who had mounted his best jockey on St. Cyr, intending to win with this horse. At the start M. Lupin's *Pensacola* made the running, and then Almanzar, another of his horses, came to the fore. Eventually Salvador, the winner of the French Derby, took the lead, having as principal competitor Count Lagrange's Nougat, who had run a dead-heat with St. Cyr at Chantilly. Neither Camballo, Claremont, nor Seymour had the smallest chance. Salvador came in a full length first, Nougat being second, with Perlepe a couple of lengths behind, and Rabagas II., who at the gallop past had shown himself the best among the outsiders—securing the fourth place.

We had a grand wedding here, on Tuesday, at the Madeleine, the Prince Amédée de Broglie, son of the Duke de Broglie, being married to Mlle. Marie Say, daughter of the late M. Horace Say, and a great heiress, her dower amounting to £800,000, in addition to a valuable collection of pictures which will eventually revert to her. The day following the daughter of the Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier was married to the Marquis d'Imcourt, the ceremony being honoured by the presence of Marshal MacMahon and the Maréchal and the principal members of the Orleans family, with the exception of the Comte de Paris.

Prince Charles, the youngest son of the Comte de Paris, and who had long been ailing, died on Monday evening in his mother's arms while taking an airing in the Bois de Boulogne.

## SPAIN.

The King has conferred the collar of the order of Marie Louise upon Madame Cabrera.

General Primo de Rivera has replaced General Jovellar as Minister of War, the latter having gone to Valencia to direct the operations of the army of the centre.

Advices from Madrid state that the Carlist batteries at San Marcos have been disabled, that the design to bombard Renteria has been abandoned, that an attack by 2000 Carlists on Blanco has been repulsed with loss, and that the Royalist garrison of Astigarrago, in Guipuzcoa, has evacuated the place. Carlist despatches state that Saballs gained a great victory over the Alfonsists on the 6th inst., at Blanes, taking guns, rifles, stores, and prisoners, after two days' fighting.

A Vienna newspaper announces that Princess Windisch-grätz has sent 300,000fl. to Don Carlos, and expressed her wish for his speedy success.

It is stated that the committee intrusted with the draughting of a new Constitution for Spain proposes to give the suffrage to persons paying taxes to the amount of £1 a year, and to untaxed persons possessing certain qualifications.



## ITALY.

The anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution was celebrated on Sunday throughout Italy with the usual solemnity. King Victor Emmanuel and the Royal Princes reviewed the troops at Rome, and the troops at Turin were reviewed by the Duke d'Aosta.

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied last Saturday with the discussion of the Public Safety Bill. Various motions having been rejected, the House began the general debate upon the Government measure.

Addressing some persons formerly in the Pontifical service, to whom he had given an audience, the Pope denounced the measure for making ecclesiastics serve in the army.

## BELGIUM.

In the Parliament on Tuesday the Minister of Justice introduced the Government Bill, by which an offer to attempt the life of any one will be punished in a similar manner as a threat to the same effect.

The Minister of Justice has issued a circular with reference to the religious disturbances which have recently taken place there. He urges the Procureurs-Généraux to take all necessary measures in order that offenders may be punished. They are, moreover, to bear in mind, the Minister says, that disturbances are often provoked by speeches and newspaper articles, and constantly to watch such provocations. Two religious processions passed through Brussels on Sunday amid a dense crowd, the streets being kept by the police and the gendarmes.

## HOLLAND.

The First Chamber has passed the Monetary Bill by nineteen votes against six.

Elections for the regular biennial renewal of half the members of the Second Chamber of the States General have taken place. In four cases a second ballot will be necessary, and this will be held on the 22nd inst. At the Hague the two retiring Conservative candidates were rejected and three Liberal candidates were returned by a large majority.

The distribution of the prizes gained by Dutch exhibitors at the late International Exhibition at Vienna took place on Monday at the Palace of Industry, Amsterdam. Prince Henry (brother to the King) awarded the prizes. The Austrian Minister and many Dutch officials were present.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Berlin last Saturday evening for a short visit to Ems. The Royal Princes and Ministers took leave of his Majesty at the station.

Prince Bismarck left Berlin in the morning for his country seat at Varzin.

The town of Lahr, which inherited the property of Herr Jamm, a millionaire, lately deceased, has placed a splendid park and villa, which formed part of the inheritance, at the disposal of Prince Bismarck for life.

Prince Bismarck has sent to Count Andrassy an expression of thanks for the friendly attitude of Austria with regard to the recent offer of mediation.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet passed the Provincial Administration Bill on Tuesday by 213 against 148.

Dr. Nachtigall, the African explorer, was received in audience by the Imperial Crown Prince at the new palace at Potsdam on Tuesday.

An Imperial decree has been issued summoning the Provincial Committee of Alsace-Lorraine to meet on the 17th inst. at Strasburg.

Several parish priests in Rhenish Prussia having made certain written declarations, orders have been given to restore their salaries, which had been stopped.

## AMERICA.

The New Jersey Chancery Court has appointed Mr. Jewett receiver of the Erie Railway in New Jersey, and the entire control of the Erie line is now under one receivership.

Favourable reports of the cotton crop in the United States are published in New Orleans. There is an increase of acreage under cultivation in seven States, and a decrease in three.

Serious riots, arising out of a strike, have taken place in the Schuylkill mining district. The miners on strike endeavoured to force those who had returned to work to remain out, burned a colliery, and defeated the local police sent against them, several persons being killed and wounded in the conflict. A body of troops has been dispatched to the scene of the outbreak, and the collieries are again at work.

New York papers of the 29th ult. contain particulars of the burning of the Roman Catholic church at Holyoke, on the Feast of Corpus Christi, and the great loss of life which ensued. It seems that the drapery of a statue of the Virgin caught fire from the flaring of a candle in the draught of an open window. An attempt was made to put out the flames, but it proved unsuccessful, and in a few minutes the whole of the building was on fire. The people in the galleries, in endeavouring to escape, met those in the body of the building, and the passages and doorways were soon completely choked up with a struggling crowd. Many persons were trampled to death, and others were burned alive.

## CANADA.

We hear from Ottawa, under date May 15, that Lieutenant-General Sir William Haly, K.C.B., was on that day sworn in as Administrator of the Government in the Dominion during the absence of the Governor-General, the Earl of Dufferin, who recently arrived in England on a visit of some months.

## AUSTRALIA.

A new South Australian Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—Mr. Boucaut, Premier; Mr. Morgan, Chief Secretary; Mr. Colton, Treasurer; Mr. Ward, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Way, Attorney-General; Mr. Erskine, Commissioner of Public Works.

## INDIA.

Sir Andrew Clarke, the newly-appointed Public Works member of the Governor-General's Council, has arrived at Calcutta from Singapore.

The Sassoon wet dock at Bombay was successfully opened on Tuesday, the ceremony being followed by a déjeuner.

The news from Burmah is not reassuring. The Times hears that Leeseetahi, the Chinese General implicated in Mr. Margary's murder, has been cordially received by the King. Sir D. Forsyth is instructed to demand an immediate explanation, and is detained on the frontier accordingly. The Burmese, it is added, are cutting the telegraph lines. Nyapoung, the notorious leader of the Burmese dacoits, has been captured near Rangoon. Another Burmese, implicated in the recent murder of Colonel Hamilton, inspector-general of police, has surrendered himself to the authorities.

Nubar Pasha has been appointed Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The German Emperor has conferred the third-class order of the Crown upon the African explorer Dr. Nachtigall.

According to advices received at Melbourne, about 50,000 natives of the Fiji islands have died of the epidemic of measles which recently broke out.

The Loyalty Islands, a small group in the South Pacific to the eastward of Queensland, have suffered from earthquake and a tidal wave, which swept over three villages.

News of the Arctic expedition has been brought by the steamer Bolivia, to the effect that she passed the ships on Monday, and that they reported themselves all well.

The greater part of Morschansk, in Russia, has, it is said, been burnt down; and from Melbourne we learn that the premises of the Victoria Sugar Company have been totally destroyed by fire.

We learn from Cape Town that the Diggers' Association which had been formed at the Diamond Fields has been dissolved, and that the troops which were to be sent to the district will not now be required.

The German Emperor has conferred the order *pour le mérite* upon Mr. George Bancroft, of Washington, late United States Minister at Berlin; upon the poet, Mr. Henry W. Longfellow; and upon Professor William Stokes, of Dublin University.

The Earl of Carnarvon has addressed a despatch to Sir H. Barkly, the Governor of the Cape Colony, proposing that a conference should be held of delegates representing the British colonies and independent States in South Africa for the discussion of questions in which they have a common interest.

The Emperor of Austria has granted the Arctic explorer, Lieutenant Payer, the sum of 4000 florins out of his privy purse for expenses connected with the publication of his narrative of the Austrian Arctic expedition. The Emperor has also accepted the dedication of the book.

It is announced by the Science and Art Department at South Kensington that the Prussian Government has offered two prizes of the value of about £150 (3000 marks) and £500 (10,000 marks), respectively, for the discovery of a new method of cleansing plaster casts and statues, and for the invention of a new material possessing the advantages of plaster, but which will not deteriorate by repeated washings.

The King and Queen of Sweden left Dresden on Thursday week for Teplitz. Their Majesties were escorted by Prince George and his Consort to the railway station, where the Swedish Envoy was also in attendance. The leave-taking was exceedingly cordial. Previous to their departure, their Swedish Majesties inspected the Dresden museums. The King and Queen arrived at Weimar last Tuesday, and were received with great ceremony. They stayed there until Thursday.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Belgrave Skating Rink, in Ebury-street, was opened on Thursday week for the first time.

The Countess of Portsmouth's collection of old china was sold, on Thursday week, at Messrs. Christie's rooms. Some choice lots realised prices ranging from £400 to £700.

The Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Bradford, Sir Stafford H. Northcote, M.P., and Mr. G. Slater-Booth, M.P., have become vice-patrons of the Civil Service Life-Boat Fund.

At the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, the Duke of Manchester in the chair, a lecture was delivered by Mr. H. B. T. Strangways on Forty Years Since and Now.

A new iron clipper sailing-vessel, the Melbourne, which forms one of Messrs. Green's Blackwall line of Australian ships, has been successfully launched. She is of 2000 tons, 260 ft. in length, and 40 ft. broad.

The Commercial Steam-Mills, belonging to Messrs. Collier, coffee-roasters, Commercial-street, Whitechapel, were, last Saturday evening, destroyed by fire. Nearly five hundred hands are thus thrown out of employment.

With the permission of the Chief Commissioner of Works, the band of the Corps of Commissionaires, on Thursday evening, recommenced playing every evening, after 6.30 p.m., in the Cambridge Enclosure, near the Horse Guards' Parade.

The annual concert by the London Sunday School Choir was given at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, when an appreciative audience bore testimony to the excellent way in which the scholars got through a judiciously-selected programme.

The biennial Old Pauline dinner is to be held on the 22nd inst., at Willis's Rooms. The chair will be taken by Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B. Gentlemen intending to be present are requested to communicate with the hon. secretary, Mr. Dorset Eccles, at the British Museum.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey bade farewell, on Tuesday, to the east end of London, where, since April 6, with a few intermissions, they have preached and sung daily to audiences varying in numbers from 1000 to 15,000 persons. The services have been transferred to the new Camberwell-green Hall.

It is stated that the Peculiar People have leased a large house in the vicinity of London-fields, where they propose to test practically their belief in the efficacy of prayer alone to cure physical disease. They call it a "house of faith," and invite all who are considered incurable to become inmates.

A meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society was held, yesterday week, at which a communication was read from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1881, declining the proposals which had been submitted to them by the council of the society with reference to the future management and control of the Horticultural Gardens.

The Earl of Carnarvon was asked, on Wednesday, by a deputation from the Church Missionary Society to interfere and protect the town of Abbeokuta from the constant attacks of the King of Dahomey. The noble Earl could not make any definite promise, but expressed a hope that some opportunity might arise for effectual remonstrance.

A deputation from Limerick waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, to ask him to advance £36,000 to enable the liquidation of a part of the heavy debts incurred by successive corporations of that city. Sir S. Northcote, however, did not hold out any expectation that they would get the money, except from private lenders.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 86,550, of whom 33,288 were in workhouses, and 53,262 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9521, 17,565, and 21,252 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 470.

The question of building more school establishments than are immediately required underwent a long discussion at the weekly meeting of the London School Board. It arose on a recommendation to erect a new school in Marylebone, and the result was the postponement of the works for six months. Notice was given to move a memorial to the Home Secretary praying for an inquiry into circumstances attending the summons against Mr. Hiscock, an industrial schools official of the board, and the decision of the magistrate.

Lord Napier and Ettrick presided on Wednesday evening at a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which Mr. W. Taylor, late Commissioner at Patna, delivered an address upon the recent trial of the Guicowar of Baroda, with especial reference to the principles of publicity adopted. There was an animated discussion.

At the annual dinner of the friends of the Newspaper Press Fund, which takes place to-day (Saturday), under the presidency of the Dean of Westminster, the following eminent artists have promised to assist in the concert:—Mesdames Marie Roze, Rizzarelli, Demeric-Lablache, and M. Capoul (by permission of Mr. Mapleson); and Madams Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Shakspeare, Herr Werrenrath, Signor Federici, and Signor Matucci. Sir Julius Benedict will direct.

A brilliant assemblage graced the upper school-room of the Stepney Jewish Schools, on Sunday afternoon, at the annual distribution of prizes. Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.A., who was one of the judicial representatives of our country at the Geneva Conference, presided. Sir Moses Montefiore, Alderman Sir B. J. Phillips, the Mayor of Capetown, and other distinguished gentlemen were present. The prizes (including those of Baroness de Rothschild) were numerous and handsome.

The fifteenth annual banquet of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution was held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday—the Prince of Wales in the chair. His Royal Highness, in proposing the principal toast, furnished a sketch of the objects at which the institution aimed, and expressed his regret that farmers' clubs and agricultural societies failed to do as much as they might in its support. The Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Hardwicke, Sir W. Knollys, and Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., were amongst the other speakers. The list of subscriptions represented a sum of about £8000, including £25 from the Queen and 100 gs. from the chairman.

A large and influential public meeting was held on Thursday, at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, on the subject of University extension. On the motion of Mr. Goschen, M.P., seconded by Lord Lyttelton, and supported by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S., it was resolved—"That the principle of the Cambridge University extension scheme be applied to London, and that the Universities of Oxford and London, and the various educational institutions of the metropolis, be requested to co-operate in an endeavour so to apply it." At the instance of the Rev. W. Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate, seconded by Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and supported by the Rev. Canon Barry, a committee was appointed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of carrying the scheme into operation.

There were 2258 births and 1323 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 3, and the deaths were 63 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 2 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 41 from scarlet fever, 11 from diphtheria, 71 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 29 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the nine preceding weeks had steadily declined from 534 to 222, were last week 232, and exceeded the average number by 21; 105 resulted from bronchitis and 81 from pneumonia. Five deaths were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

The City Press states that Sir John and Lady Bennett have invited the Lord Mayor to a garden party at their country residence, the Banks, Mountfield, Sussex, to meet the Mayor and Corporation of Hastings, where the Lord Mayor was born. The invitation was cordially accepted, and his Lordship will make the visit in state, accompanied by the Sheriffs. The day fixed on is Saturday, the 26th inst. Invitations have been issued to the Court of Aldermen, the higher officials of the Corporation, all the deputies of the various wards, the chairmen of committees, and the representatives of the ward of Cheap. The members of the London School Board have also received cards of invitation. The City members and many other well-known members of the House of Commons are expected to be present; and the members of the Japanese Embassy, the leading representatives of literature, art, and science, and the press are invited.

Wednesday being "the grand day" of Trinity Term, the Treasurer and Benchers of the Society of the Middle Temple, according to custom, entertained some of her Majesty's Judges and other guests of distinction at dinner in their ancient hall. Mr. George Loch, Q.C., the treasurer, presided. This term Lord Colin Campbell, the youngest son of the Duke of Argyll, has joined the Inn as a student.—The day was celebrated by the members of the Society of Gray's Inn. Previously to dinner the studentship in Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law of 100 gs., to continue for two years, awarded by the Council of Legal Education in Trinity Term, 1875, was presented by the treasurer to Miles Walker Mattinson, a student of the society. The Society's scholarships for the present year were awarded as follow:—The Bacon Scholarship, £45 per annum, tenable for two years, to E. C. Thomas, B.A. of Oxford; and the Holt Scholarship, £40 per annum, tenable for two years, to W. E. Ball, LL.B., London, student of the Society. The subject for the Lee prize, an exhibition of £25, founded by John Lee, Q.C., LL.D., late a bencher of the Inn, for next year is "The Judicature Act, 1873, stating its object and provisions generally, and its probable effect on the administration of the law in England."

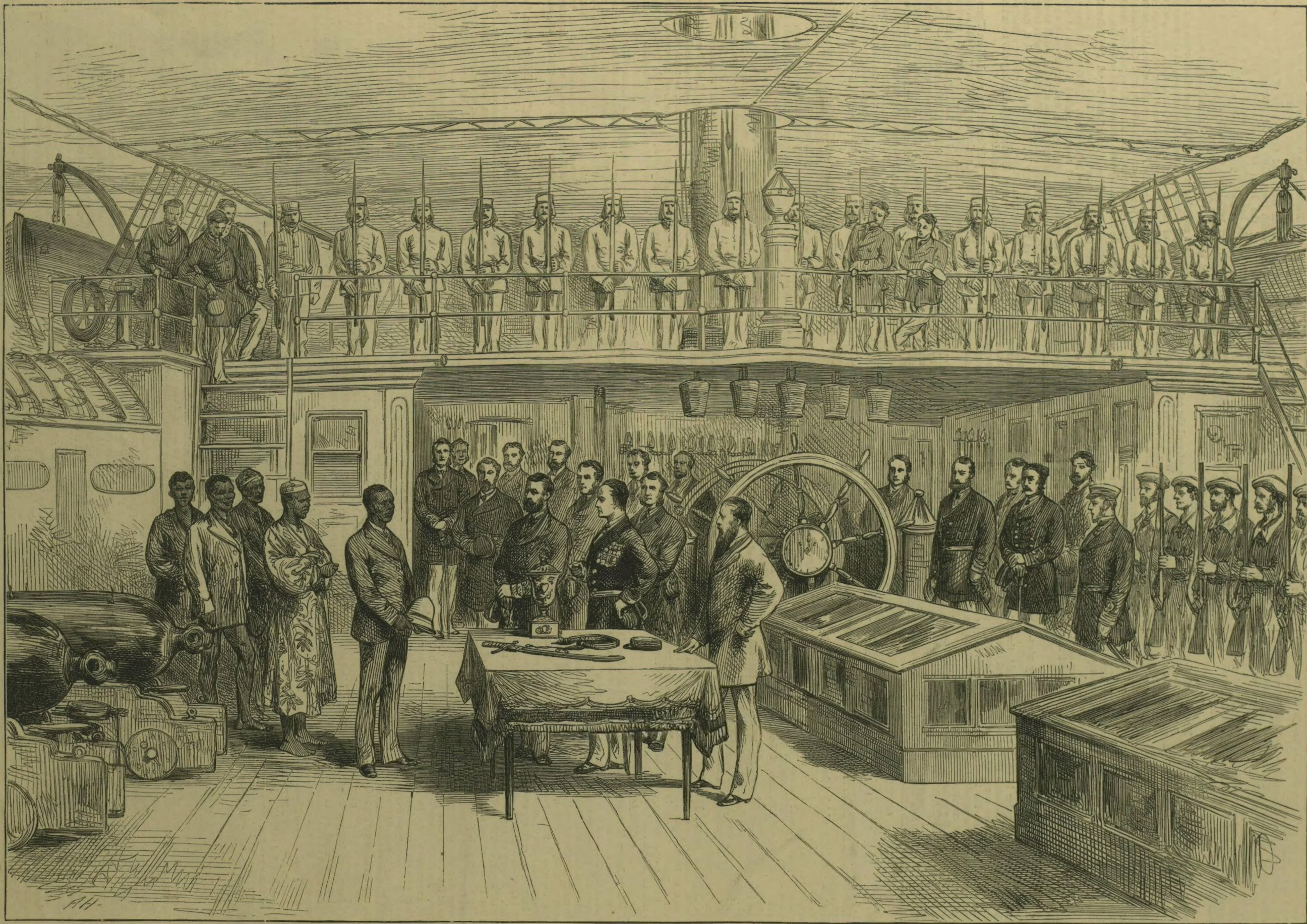
## A WEST AFRICAN KING.

The arrival at Bonny of H.M.S. Encounter and H.M.S. Active, under the command of Sir William Hewitt, V.C., K.C.B., the Commodore of the West African station, was attended by a ceremonious visit from King George Peppel, to whom we are indebted, as well as to King Jaa-jaa, of Opobo, for sending us some native auxiliary troops in the Ashantee campaign. The King and his Courtiers were received on the quarter-deck of the Encounter with all due formalities of respect. The Commodore, accompanied by Captain Bradshaw and Consul Hartley, made a suitable address to his visitor, and presented him with a sword, an ornamental silver tankard, and other handsome gifts from her Majesty Queen Victoria. King Peppel and other chiefs were then invited to drink her Majesty's health, which they did in bumpers of champagne from the tankard, King Peppel making a reply to the Commodore's speech. When the King and chiefs had walked round the ship and sufficiently wondered at all they saw, they took their departure, under a salute from the two ships, which afterwards moved out of the river, and left the same evening for Fernando Po. A sword is likewise sent to the King of Opobo, and one to Prince Charlie, of Bonny.

We are indebted to Sub-Lieutenant Arthur C. Middlemas, of H.M.S. Active, for a sketch of the presentation.

The Railway Accidents Commissioners have been engaged this week in making experiments with trains fitted with a variety of brakes. A portion of the up-line of the Nottingham and Lincoln branch of the Midland Railway has been placed at their disposal.





COMMODORE SIR W. HEWITT DELIVERING PRESENTS TO AFRICAN CHIEFS ON BOARD THE ENCOUNTER AT BONNY TOWN.





FOR THE LONDON MARKET. DRAWN BY E. BUCKMAN.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The chief interest of the recent proceedings of the House of Commons has been the continued assaults on the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a quartet of financial professors sitting on the front Opposition bench. Day after day have Mr. Childers, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Gladstone borne down in succession on the devoted Finance Minister. The circumstances have suggested a recollection of a situation of Nelson in one of his great sea fights, when his flag-ship was surrounded by several vessels of the enemy, all of them of superior metal, while above them towered the lofty four-decker, the Santissima Trinidad. Everyone will be ready, no doubt, to assign to Mr. Gladstone a comparison with that giant war-ship. Besides, there has been Mr. Hubbard blazing away as hard as he could when the four principal combatants had for awhile drawn off; Mr. Fawcett ever and anon has discharged broadsides neither ill-directed nor without force; while Mr. Dodson, like a little despatch-boat, has been hovering about and letting off his small artillery, which, in comparison with the heavy cannon of the others, sounded like pop-guns. The defection of Mr. Hubbard from the Government is noticeable but not surprising, for he has his own theories of finance, which differ from those of everybody else, and he has had opportunities of thoroughly enjoying himself, by lecturing from his point of view and dogmatically asserting that Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone and his followers and henchmen are equally in the wrong, and that the fiscal condition of the country is in a parlous state, and can only be saved from utter destruction by the substitution for the existing system the adoption of the Hubbardian theory. The monotony of attack on the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been varied since Mr. Hubbard came into the fray, for "the four" have turned aside for awhile to deal with his axioms. Sometimes his system has been called a conundrum which no one could solve; and generally it has been treated as an amalgam of eccentricity and conceit, so that the pleasure of being able to propound his ideas, which seems to be exquisite, may perhaps have been slightly neutralised (but not much, such is his palpable self-belief) by the almost contemptuous criticism to which he has been subjected.

As on the Savings Banks Bill, so on the National Debt Sinking Fund Bill, has the quadrangular duel raged night after night, so that for a fortnight has the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to undergo a pitiless pelting of adverse, intense, nearly fierce, comment. And bravely has he withstood it all. He has never blenched, never faltered, ever been ready with retort, and altogether has shown a passion and a steadiness that astonished those who are familiar with his Parliamentary antecedents. His courage and steadfastness have been the more admirable because he has literally stood alone. At times and generally he has been supported morally, not orally only, by his aide-de-camp, Mr. W. H. Smith; but there have been moments when he was most sorely beset. There were ranged on the Ministerial bench Mr. Hardy, Lord John Manners, Mr. Slater-Booth, and so on; but they—for very good reasons, of course—remained passive spectators of their colleague's plight; while Sir James Elphinstone, also being often there, looking very solemn, if not wise, forebore to strike in, and with the House with some financial ideas which must have occurred during the discussion to his comprehensive and fertile mind. However, it has so happened that Sir Stafford Northcote, whatever he has done, will be able to say, "Alone I did it!" for the sparse occasional interventions of Mr. Disraeli have been of little worth, so far as the root of the matter was concerned. True it is that he has created diversions by making plausible speeches and indirect appeals to the loyalty of his followers; but, as to finance and its incidents, it was evident that, as Mrs. Gamp said, "he scorns it."

One thing was attained by the organised assault on the finance arrangements of the Government, and that was that, owing to the defection of others of the Ministerialists besides Mr. Hubbard, some few of whom absolutely voted with the Opposition, while a great many others stayed away, the normal majority of the Ministry was considerably cut down. This was seized on by Mr. Gladstone, who in this matter has been acting leader, vice Lord Hartington temporarily suspended; and, with his usual impetuous indiscretion, he sought to push the Government home; and in person he moved a crucial amendment and pressed it to a division. But his "vaulting ambition o'erleaped itself." The Ministerialists, no doubt, had become, not alarmed, but indignant, and perhaps irritated, by that imperious manner and rush of overbearing language to which they were subjected when the late Government was in power, and which they hoped had succeeded for ever. They gathered in numbers, closed their ranks, and put the galvanised leader of the Opposition—to use a vulgar expression—into the hole from which he had temporarily emerged. It is possible—even likely—that this rebuff will prevent a renewal of systematised assaults on the finance measures when they come to the stages beyond Committee, and Sir Stafford Northcote may repose on his laurels for the rest of this Session—a repose only disturbed by visions of future deficits.

The philosophy of "counts" as a Parliamentary institution has been considerably illustrated in the last few days. It has been said that the meanest thing that lives has its uses; and the value of the privilege of counting out has been tested through the indirect agency of Mr. Whalley. That small personage has got a motion on the paper on the subject of committal for contempt of Court, which has within its scope the resurrection of the whole Tichborne case. It has been observed that when this matter stands for consideration Dr. Kenealy condescends to put in an appearance, and terror prevails. Though the motion has stood low on the paper, it has evidently been thought the best policy to nip the evil in the bud, and count out long before it could be reached. In pursuance of this idea no less than three attempts to count were made on one evening, to the great disturbance, possibly, to the equanimity of Mr. McCullagh Torrens, but certainly to the interruption of a dilettante speech of his. A fourth attempt succeeded, and Mr. Whalley was left lamenting. On Tuesday there was a morning sitting, and the House was to resume at nine o'clock. Shortly before that hour Dr. Kenealy came in, "assumed his state," as the stage directions in the old plays have it. But this time it was resolved to do summary execution. Sir John Hay, who had the first motion, came in smiling, and with his umbrella in his hand, which may have been taken to be equivalent to the hoisting of "Blue Peter," the naval signal for instant departure. Nay, more, such was his readiness and willingness, that when he saw a member whispering to the Speaker, he did not await the mandate to cease, which was to follow; but sat down at once, and the deed was effectually done. Next day Mr. Whalley attained to the acme of the absurdity of insolence, for he absolutely signified that he would move that, when his motion stood for hearing no one should be allowed to notice that forty members were not present until it had been disposed of. It is a Parliamentary mission of Mr. Newdegate to complain whenever there is a count out. It is to be feared that he has suffered a deterioration from vicious contact, for he has been observed to be in consultation with Mr. Whalley and Dr. Kenealy, and it was evidently in

their interest that he took a very strange course the day after the said count. In that sad, plaintive voice and manner of his, which are suggestive of the wailing of a penitential psalm, he asked the Speaker who was the member who moved the count. The Speaker hesitated, as if surprised, and then stated that it was an unusual inquiry, and, though he mentioned the name, he gravely rebuked Mr. Newdegate for putting questions to the chair which did not relate to points of order. The member for Warwickshire tried his best to look like a martyr, but hardly succeeded in rising to that height.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Delawarr drew attention to the alleged persecution of Mrs. Marks by the London School Board, and the Duke of Richmond justified the action of the board in the matter. A motion by Lord Lifford for returns relating to the appointment and salaries of certain sanitary officers in Ireland was agreed to. The reports of amendments to the Church Patronage Bill, the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, and the Chimney-Sweepers Bill were received; the Parliament of Canada Bill and the Justices (Dublin) Bill were read the second time; the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Law Amendment Bill was passed through Committee.

Lord Powis, on Monday, moved for letters which had passed between the Government of India and Sir Hugh Rose, containing his opinions on the question of education of candidates for first commissions in the Army. These were granted; but official papers relating to competitive examinations for the Navy or any other department of the Government at home and abroad were refused. The Sale of Food and Drugs Bill, the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and the Post Office Bill were read the second time; the Church Patronage Bill, the Chimney-Sweepers Bill, and the Falsification of Accounts Bill were read the third time; the Parliament of Canada Bill and the Justices (Dublin) Bill were passed through Committee.

There was a brief sitting on Tuesday, during which the Inns of Court Bill, the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and the Post Office Bill were passed through Committee; the Offences Against the Person Bill was read the second time; and the Parliament of Canada Bill, the Chimney Sweepers' Bill, and the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Law Amendment Bill were read the third time.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, on Thursday, inquired whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the reported death of 50,000 natives in Fiji from an epidemic of measles, and what action they had taken. The Earl of Carnarvon said, although he could not say that the figures were accurate, he had learned enough to know that a large proportion of the population of Fiji had been extinguished. The disease was imported by Europeans, and the present state of things was, as far as he could judge, about as sad as it could be. Her Majesty's Government were almost powerless in such a case. He had, however, telegraphed to the local authorities to spare no expense or exertion. The Artisans Dwellings Bill was reported and ordered for the third reading on Monday.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At an early sitting yesterday week the Friendly Societies Bill was further considered and passed through Committee. The Land Titles and Transfer Bill was also taken in Committee, but the preliminary discussion occupied all the time left for disputed business. The House afterwards went into Committee pro forma on the Local Authorities' Loans Bill, and read the Metropolitan Police Bill the third time, and the Increase of the Episcopate Bill the second time. In the evening Mr. Torrens brought forward the grievances of certain officers in the Army who had been dismissed from active service, and while the subject was under discussion the House was counted out.

The Savings Banks Bill was considered in Committee on Monday. An amendment going direct to the principle of the measure was moved by Mr. Childers, and a long debate ensued, in which Mr. Goschen, Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Disraeli took part. On a division the amendment was lost by 199 to 161, and at a late hour the bill passed through Committee. The County Courts Bill (from the Lords) and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill were read the second time, and the Public Health Bill was read the third time. The Solicitor-General for Ireland brought in a bill for promoting the revision of the statute law.

At a morning sitting on Tuesday, on the order for going into Committee on the National Debt (Sinking Fund) Bill, Mr. Hubbard moved a counter-proposal for the reduction of the debt; but after a discussion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Childers, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli took part, he withdrew his motion. After the bill had been further criticised the House went into Committee on it. To the first clause Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment affecting the principle of the measure, but it was rejected by 189 to 122, and ultimately the bill passed through Committee. Afterwards the Intestates' Widows and Children (Scotland) Bill and the St. Paul's Cathedral Minor Canonries Bill were read the third time, and the Metropolitan Local Management Acts Amendment Bill was passed through Committee. At the evening sitting, in view of a speech from Sir John Hay on the subject of the rule of the road at sea, the House was counted out.

Mr. Dixon, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Elementary Education (compulsory attendance) Bill, the main object of which was to enforce the establishment of School Boards in rural districts. Mr. Hamond moved and Mr. Scourfield seconded the rejection of the measure; and, after a long debate, the bill was thrown out by 255 to 164. The second reading of the Labourers' Cottages (Scotland) Bill was also moved; but, after some discussion, it was talked out.

The chief part of the sitting on Thursday was devoted to the consideration of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act Amendment Bill, the second reading of which was moved by the Attorney-General, and opposed by Mr. Watkins Williams and several other legal members of the House.

## FOR THE LONDON MARKET.

To enumerate all things, vegetable, animal, or inorganic, which are daily collected in their season by a hundred thousand pairs of hands "for the London market," would make a long list of commodities serving the use or pleasure of town-folk. But a visit to Covent-garden Market will give some notion of the immense variety of fruits and flowers produced by the market-gardeners in the neighbourhood of this great city for the gratification of taste and luxury amongst its people; and it is one of the pleasantest sights that a Londoner while confined to home can easily procure for himself in the early summer months. The women shown in Mr. Buckman's drawing are busily occupied in the work of gathering "pinks" from a large bed of those fragrant plants cultivated for the purpose somewhere near Putney-bridge. Some of us would, perhaps, rather like to join them, for an hour, in the fresh morning air, and to help in such an agreeable task.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of some heavy showers, the weather during the Ascot week has been very favourable; and though the course is unquestionably hard, it is so well covered with grass that the "going" is not nearly so bad as might have been imagined. The state procession took place, as usual, on the first day, and once more the Ascot Tuesday fully maintained its reputation of furnishing the best day's racing in the year. Backers commenced badly, for 9 to 4 was freely laid on Thunder against his eight opponents in the Trial Stakes; but Conductor, a three-year-old colt by Young Trumpeter—Anticipation, who was backed at outside prices for the Derby, for which he did not start, beat him cleverly; and Mr. Vyner was so impressed with the winner's performance that he claimed him for £1000. The Maiden Plate, in which those famous brothers The Palmer and Rosicrucian made their first appearance, fell an easy prey to King Death, a neatly-named son of King Tom and Hatchment; and then a field of ten weighed out for the Ascot Stakes. This produced a tremendous finish between Organist (8 st. 8 lb.), Lilian (8 st. 13 lb.), Bertram (8 st. 12 lb.), and Scamp (8 st. 8 lb.), the quartet finishing in the order named, and with only a head between each of them. Lilian's recent performances seemed to show that she had at length lost her form; but the old mare never ran better in her life than on this occasion, and but for incurring a 5 lb. penalty for a recent Queen's Plate victory at Ipswich would have just pulled through. Bertram stayed better than he has ever done before; but Lord Berners (6 st. 12 lb.) ran very badly. A dozen came out for the rich Prince of Wales's Stakes, for which the Repentance colt and Bay of Naples, the latter of whom took a maiden allowance of 7 lb., were most fancied. Mr. Cartwright's horse ran pretty well, and finished second; but the Repentance colt quite failed to maintain the reputation he gained in the Derby, and Earl of Dartrey, ridden for the first time by Goater, Mr. Savile's new jockey, won very easily. Balfe, who had 3 lb. extra, was third, which seems to show that he can stay better than is generally supposed; but really the in-and-out running of the three-year-olds of the present season is so bewildering that backers find public form a very rotten reed. The Queen's Stand Plate (of which, together with the Royal Hunt Cup and the Gold Cup, we give an illustration) showed Tangible once more in his best form, and he galloped down a lot of speedy animals in regular Prince Charlie style. Come Kiss Me, a dark filly of Lord Falmouth's, was made a strong favourite for a Biennial; but she had no chance against Folkestone, the winner of the Woodcote Stakes; and those who plunged on Dukedom in the last race of the day only made matters worse, as Lord Aylesford's horse has had too much of it lately, and succumbed to Volturmo and Petition.

There is really no "off" day at Ascot, and the attendance on Wednesday was quite as large as on the previous day. Régade was brought over from France for the Coronation Stakes, a race worth nearly £1000, and, though she was known to be amiss, she was of so much better class than her opponents that 5 to 4 was taken freely about her chance. She ran well up to the distance, where she cracked, and Maud Victoria, an own sister to George Frederick and Louise Victoria, won cleverly from Lady of Urrard. Eighteen out of the twenty runners for the Hunt Cup found supporters at some price or other, and once more Thuringian Prince (7 st. 4 lb.) was backed for a great stake. Daniel (7 st. 6 lb.) was also immensely fancied, and Lowlander (9 st. 6 lb.) and Thorn (8 st. 12 lb.), two of the grandest-looking horses in training, were freely supported in spite of their heavy weights. Thuringian Prince was even more strongly fancied at Lincoln, where he was one of the first beaten; but on this occasion no mistake had been made, and, quitting his field without an effort nearly a quarter of a mile from the judge's box, he cantered in alone. Whitebait (6 st. 5 lb.) was second, and Lady Patricia (7 st. 12 lb.) third; but no attention need be paid to these positions, as nothing else was ridden out. We may mention, however, that Lowlander and Thorn both ran exceedingly well until pulled up when success was hopeless. We wrote very favourably of Gilbert's grand appearance after seeing him in the paddock at Epsom, prior to the Derby, and he has soon justified our remarks, as, in receipt of 1 lb. and 10 lb. from Spinaway and Earl of Dartrey respectively, he beat them very easily for the Ascot Derby; and, as he is still susceptible of great improvement, will doubtless find plenty of backers for the St. Leger. It having oozed out that Coronella was amiss, comparatively little interest was felt in the Fern Hill Stakes, in which Galopin made a fearful example of his two-year-old opponents, and once more showed that he retains all his brilliant speed in spite of having been trained to run over a long course. The Derby winner can fairly claim to rank with such celebrities as Blue Gown and Cremorne, and his performances are the more remarkable from the fact that he is still very big, the sweat literally pouring off him when he returned to the weighing-room. Camballo has never been fit to run since he caught a cold a few days before the Derby, and it seemed little short of cruelty to pull him out against Balfe for a Biennial, in which, as a matter of course, the latter defeated him cleverly.

The Gold Cup fell to Doncaster, with Aventurière second and Nougat third; but we must reserve our comments on the last two days' racing until next week.

The sale of the Royal yearlings at Hampton Court, last Saturday, was a melancholy failure, the fourteen only realising 1810 gs., or an average of 129 gs.

Twenty-five hunters, belonging to the late Mr. Gerard Leigh, were disposed of at Albert-gate on Monday for the poor average of 145 gs.

Only two cricket-matches have taken place since our last which need special mention. Cambridge University has defeated the Gentlemen of England by seven wickets; but the latter team did not include any of the Graces. C. J. Thornton (41 and 64) was the principal scorer for the Gentlemen; while, on the opposite side, F. J. Greenfield (77), W. Blacker (46 and not out—64), and W. Patterson (21 and 64, not out on either occasion) did most service. W. M. Sharpe took nine wickets in the course of the match. Surrey has achieved a great triumph in defeating Gloucestershire, though only by twenty-six runs, and this result was mainly brought about by the magnificent bowling of Southerton and wicket-keeping of Pooley, both of whom were carried round the ground at the conclusion of the match. Pooley caught Mr. W. G. Grace in each innings; and in the second essay of Gloucestershire he dismissed no less than five batsmen—an almost unparalleled feat. Southerton took thirteen wickets at an expense of 98 runs; and the bowling and fielding were generally too good for the batting.

The second prize meeting of the Sussex County Croquet Club was held on the lawn of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, on Tuesday, before a good company of spectators.

The authorities at Devonport, Stonehouse, and Plymouth have agreed to accept the assessment of £63,026 as the basis on which the Government will contribute to all the local rates.



## THE STEAM-SHIP HAYTIAN.

The West India and Pacific Steam-Ship Company of Liverpool have, during the past ten or twelve years, obtained a great position in the traffic with the West Indies and Central and South America, now carried on direct by steam from that port. While the Royal Mail Company send their vessels from Southampton twice a month, and there are German companies also whose ships call at English ports, three steamers of the West India and Pacific Company, with an aggregate burden amounting to 6000 tons, are regularly dispatched every month from Liverpool. The routes and dates of sailing from Liverpool are:—On the 5th of each month for Barbadoes, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Savanilla, and Colon; on the 10th of each month for Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Vera Cruz, and Tampico; and on the 20th for St. Thomas, Curaçao, Santa Martha, Savanilla, and Colon. Probably the trade conducted by this company embraces as large and complicated a business as any other trade of Liverpool; for, not only do they carry goods to and from the ports at which their steamers call direct, but, by means of the railroad at the Isthmus of Panama, they, in conjunction with the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company, afford means of trading to all the different ports of Central America, Mexico, and as far north as British Columbia. They do, in fact, grant bills of lading from Liverpool for the conveyance of goods to nearly a hundred different seaports. The cargoes outward consist principally of English manufactured goods, mainly textile fabrics. Homeward they are very miscellaneous; cotton still forms a large portion of them, but they include also great quantities of tobacco, bark, sugar, and coffee. Being employed, as these vessels are, in tropical climates, careful attention has been paid to the internal arrangements in order to ensure a perfect system of ventilation; and in the ships which the company have more recently built they have adopted the plan of placing the saloon amidships to the full breadth of the vessel. The sleeping accommodation is thereby kept quite distinct from the saloon in the fore and aft parts of the ship; and the cabin passengers are entirely relieved from those most disagreeable experiences on a sea voyage which occur where the berths with sick persons lying in them are situated close to the place where others assemble for eating and drinking.

This and other improvements are exemplified in the Haytian, a fine ship of 2350 tons, and 357 ft. long, built for the West India and Pacific Steam-Ship Company, in the present year, by Mr. James Laing, of Sunderland. The Haytian, commanded by Captain Watson, runs from Liverpool to Port-au-Prince (Hayti), to Kingston (Jamaica), to Progresso, and Vera Cruz. She has just completed her first voyage to the West Indies and back, making the run out to Port-au-Prince in sixteen days. The fleet of the company is now composed of thirteen steamers—namely, the Australian, of 2198 tons, Captain Peter; the Andean, 2146 tons, Miller; the Chilian, 2113 tons, Bremner; the Bolivar, 2064 tons, Doherty; the Jamaica, 2009 tons, Winder; the Caribbean, 1852, Sandrey; the American, 1831, Wallace; the Californian, 1831, Pearce; the West Indian, 1804, Roch; the Venezuelan, 1682, Daniel; the Cuban, 1334, King; the Mexican, 1315, Whitburn; and the Haytian, 2350, Watson. These ships have an aggregate burden of 24,800 tons. The official estimate is 2500 (nominal) horse power for the aggregate engine power of these steamers, although it is well understood the engines can be worked up to five or six times that power.

The West India and Pacific Company, while building new steam-ships, have been active and liberal in modernising their older vessels, so that their whole fleet now is fitted with compound engines. They find these alterations and improvements to have increased the speed of their ships 10 per cent, and to have caused a decrease in the consumption of fuel amounting to more than 25 per cent. Added to this, there has been the advantage caused by an occupation of less space for the machinery. The manager at Liverpool is Mr. R. C. Lambert, offices in Dale-street. There is, at the loading-berth of the company, on the north side of the Nelson Dock, an arrangement which would be acceptable to other large steam-ship companies of the port. As the West India and Pacific Company carry a very large quantity of goods destined for London and in transit for the Continent via Hull, they have induced the dock board to lay a line of rail close alongside their berth. By this means they are enabled to put their cargoes direct from the ships into the railway waggons, and so transmit them, without cartage or intermediate handling, direct to the places for which they are booked. The company have also their own workshops, conveniently situated at the Nelson Dock, where all ordinary repairs are done and the supplies for their ships are obtained.

The Rev. J. P. Chown, who has resigned the pastorate of Zion Chapel, Bradford, for that of Bloomsbury-square Chapel, London, was, on Monday, presented with £1000 by the Mayor of Bradford, on behalf of the subscribers, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held in that town.

Dr. Macleod, of Great Yarmouth Hospital, has been promoted to the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. Sir John Adye has been appointed to succeed Sir Lintorn Simmons at Woolwich Academy; and Colonel Campbell goes to the Ordnance department in Sir John's place.

Owing to the suspension of the National Bank at Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Minister of Finance has presented a bill to authorise an issue of small Treasury notes and a temporary issue of current money, so as to afford the banks of deposit loans on their securities. This step allayed the fear of a crisis.

Mr. J. B. Hind writes to the *Times* to announce the discovery, on Tuesday night, by M. Borely, director of the Marseilles Observatory, of a new planet belonging to the group between Mars and Jupiter. This planet, in addition to two discovered by Professor Peters, of Clinton, New York, since the beginning of the present month, raises the number of planets composing the group to 146.

The president of the Italian Geographical Society has (says a *Daily News* telegram) received favourable intelligence of the expedition sent to examine the possibility of connecting the waters of the sea into the hollow basins of the Sahara. The Tunisian Government co-operates energetically in supplying guides, escorts, horses, &c. for the expedition, which at first will be divided into two parties. One is to explore the Oasis of Gerd, and carry out some interesting collateral researches among the ruins of Carthage, particularly the remains of the aqueduct, and the remarkable red mountain of Gebel Drus.

The Norwegian Government has decided to send out next year a scientific expedition to the North Atlantic Ocean, between Norway, Feroe, Iceland, San Mago, and Spitzbergen, the object being the same as that of our own Challenger expedition, and the time to be spent for the work is fixed at three years. The commander of this expedition will be Captain Carlsén, of the Royal Norwegian navy, who is in England for the purpose of gathering information as to the work done by the Challenger. Captain Carlsén has for the last five years had the command of the Norwegian survey-steamers *Proteus*, *Thetis*, and *Lofoten*, and is well qualified for the work to which he has been appointed.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERENCES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adden, Richard, to be Curate of Benenden, Staplehurst. Albutt, Thomas; Rector of Stibbard, Norfolk. Baker, Edgar James; Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral. Broad, J. S.; Vicar of Pentney, Norfolk. Bull, T. W.; Vicar of Peterchurch, Herefordshire. Bury, T. W.; Rector of Atherstone, Lincolnshire. Callis, John; Rector of Holy Trinity, Hingham, Norwich. Chetnam, John; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Greenfield. Clark, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Hurwood. Clenver, Euseby Digby; Rector of Langdon Hills, Essex. Coney, Charles Dering; Rector of Burrough Green, Cambs. Cooke, Charles Russell; Rector of Semer, Suffolk. Cawter, T. G.; Vicar of Barbourne; Rural Dean of Worcester, Eas. Dale, T. F.; Vicar of Jarrold-on-Tyne. Davis, William S.; Perpetual Curate of Embleton, Cumberland. Darby, J. L.; Rector of St. Bridget's, Chester. Dixon, R. W.; Vicar of Hayton, Brampton. Dixon, R.; Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. Dolan, John Alexander; Rector of Stokesby with Herringby, Norfolk. Dowson, Frederick Roy; Curate of Badby-cum-Newham, Daventry. Ellis, Frederic Robert; Rector of Much Wenlock, Salop. Fitzgerald, E. M.; Vicar of St. Paul's, Walsall. Fletcher, Robert Crompton; Rector and Vicar of Tarleton. Galland, Basil A.; Rector of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire. Grantham, H.; Curate of Wrecclesham; Minor Canon in Chester Cathedral. Granville, Gray; Vicar of Ham, Staffordshire. Hessey, James Augustus; Archdeacon of Middlesex. Heliwell, W. Curror; Vicar of Nun Omashy. Hiccupell, Robert Eli; Rector of Byer's-green, Durham. Howell, Alfred William; Rector of Fleet Marston, Bucks. Jackson, George; Vicar of Yapton, Sussex. James, John Francis; Vicar of Kenninghall, Norfolk. Jones, Isaac Hughes; Bishop's Vicar in St. David's Cathedral. Jones, Lewis; Perpetual Curate of Tafvechan, Brecknockshire. Jones, M. L.; Curate of St. John's-juxta-Swanee, Glamorganshire. Landchester, Charles Preston; Rector of Ashley with Silverley, Cambs. Laurie, J. W. B.; Curate of St. Michael's, Highgate. Lave, Alfred George; Vicar of Fossbury, Wilts. Leonard, William Slater; Vicar of Down Ampney, Gloucestershire. Lewis, Daniel; Vicar of Aberavon with Baglan, Glamorganshire. Macdonald, F. A.; Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's, Handsworth, Stafford. Macdonald, W. D.; Rector of St. Mary's, Newington; Vicar of Kensington. Marshall, E. T.; Assistant Diocesan Inspector in the Diocese of Ely. Massey, A. H. T.; Vicar of All Saints', Bromsgrove. Ould, Fielding Frederick; Perpetual Curate of Castle Hall, Cheshire. Penny, E. W.; Vicar of Dersingham, Norfolk. Phillips, James Joseph; Vicar of Jelfreyton, Pembrokeshire. Porey-Cust, Canon Arthur Percival; Archdeacon of Buckingham. Rice, Edward Joseph; Rural Dean of Emly. Roughton, Francis Henry; Vicar of Attenborough, Notts. Rust, Cyrian Thomas; Rector of Westerfield, Suffolk. Scott, William; Curate of Walton West with Talbenny, Pembrokeshire, during the vacancy of the said benefice. Seaton, Douglas, Curate of Goodrich; Vicar of Breinton, Herefordshire. Smith, S. C. F. Angel; Chaplain of New College, Oxford. Smith, R.; Rector of Lowton, Lancashire. Taylor, J. F.; Chaplain of the Billerica Union. Warren, J. Shrapnel; Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire. Watson, Shipley Watson; Vicar of Burton, Westmoreland. Willoughby, Hugh St. Maur; Perpetual Curate of Long Lane. Wilkinson, W. B.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Birmingham. Wood, William Spicer; Vicar of Higham, Kent. Woodcock, Charles; Rector of Chardstock All Saints', Dorset.—*Guardian*.

Three hundred candidates were confirmed at Christ Church, Montpelier-road, Brighton, on Monday, by the Bishop of Chichester.

Markshall church, which has been almost entirely rebuilt by Mrs. Honeywood, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester yesterday week.

The choir of Rochester Cathedral, which has been closed for several years, has been reopened, after its restoration, under the direction of Sir Gilbert Scott.

Orders have been given by the Court of Arches to enforce the sentence of suspension on the Reverend Mr. Mackonochie, as he has abandoned his appeal to the Judicial Committee.

The Church of St. Giles, which has been erected for the parishes of St. Giles and St. Peter, Cambridge, was consecrated, last Saturday, by the Bishop of Ely. The cost incurred up to the present exceeds £8000, and it is intended to add a tower and spire as soon as possible.

The parish church of Bracebridge, a structure of the oldest Norman, has been reopened, after a very careful restoration, brought about by the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. C. C. Ellison. The lectern, which is prettily carved in oak, has been presented by W. W. Gibson, a working man at Lincoln. The cost of the work has been nearly £2000.

The annual gathering of charity children took place on Thursday week at St. Paul's. The schools mustered nearly three thousand strong, and the cathedral was crowded to excess. The Lord Mayor attended in state; and a short sermon was preached by the Bishop of Hereford from the words "Come, ye children, and hearken unto me, and I will teach you the fear of the Lord."

Judgment has been pronounced by the Chancellor of Lincoln on the application to allow the title "Reverend" to be prefixed to the name of a Wesleyan minister in an inscription on a tombstone in a churchyard. The Chancellor holds that to do so would be contrary to the law of the Church of England, and has therefore refused the application. Notice of appeal to the Arches Court has been given.

The pretty village church of Luddington, Northamptonshire, was reopened last week, after a thorough renovation, at the expense of the Duke of Buccleuch. The works include the erection of a spire and the rebuilding of the chancel, which has been furnished with beautiful new fittings by the Rector (the Rev. B. N. Cherry) and his friends. Two sermons were preached on the occasion by the Primus of Scotland. The cost of the restoration has been about £2500.

Last Monday afternoon the Rev. F. G. Burnaby laid the memorial-stone of the Church of St. Saviour in an increasing suburb of Leicester. The church, which is being erected from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, will accommodate over 1000 persons, and, with the site, will cost £15,000. It is the gift of Mr. Burnaby, who also intends to endow the church and to erect a parsonage-house and school. This is the sixth church built under the auspices of the Leicestershire Church Extension Society since its establishment in 1865.

At the Ely Diocesan Conference the subjects of discussion were the Public Worship Facilities Bill, Lord Lyttelton's scheme for the increase of the Episcopate, and the Church Patronage Bill. In the evening a special service was held under the octagon. On Wednesday afternoon the Conference concluded its sittings with a meeting in reference to the importance of proceeding further with the restoration of the cathedral. On the suggestion of the Bishop a committee is to be formed for carrying out the object in view.

Presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury and attended by several noblemen and bishops, the annual meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was held, on Wednesday, at Westminster. The adoption of the report, which showed that the society had spent about a million and a half on education and had provided school accommodation for nearly 300,000 children, was moved by the Earl of Shaftesbury and seconded by the Marquis of Salisbury, who in his speech considered the position of denominational schools in relation to the school-board system.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. Reginald Stephen Copleston, of St. John's College, Oxford, has been appointed Bishop of Colombo.

The following gentlemen will form the committee of distribution of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund for the present year:—Alderman Sir Sydney H. Waterlow, M.P., Lord Ashley, Mr. Hankey, M.P., Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Dr. W. Sedgwick Saunders, Mr. W. G. Callender, F.R.S., Mr. Thomas Turner (treasurer of Guy's Hospital), and Mr. Jervoise Smith. The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Sheriffs will, as usual, attend the morning service at St. Paul's and the afternoon service at Westminster Abbey on Hospital Sunday (June 13).

The annual conference of Diocesan Inspectors was held at Lambeth Palace on Tuesday, and was presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were present also the Bishops of Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, and St. Asaph. The statistics of paid Diocesan Inspectors for England and Wales in the year 1874 were presented to the meeting. A discussion was opened by Canon Norris, the Archbishop's Inspector of Training Colleges, on the Aspect of Religious Inspection at the Present Moment. The subjects of the Religious Instruction and Inspection of Board-Schools and of The Board of Guardians as a Compulsory Authority in Districts without School-Boards were introduced by Canon Smith. The meeting was addressed by the chairman and by the other Bishops present, and a discussion followed.

The annual meeting of the members and friends of the London Diocesan Home Mission, which was established by Archbishop Tait, while presiding over the diocese of London, for the purpose of promoting the extension of the gospel amongst the multitudes in London whom the existing parochial machinery was unable to reach, was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday. The Bishop of London presided. The Rev. Henry Salway, the secretary, read the report, which stated that since the mission was founded it had been instrumental in locating missionary clergymen in many of the poorest and most destitute parishes, each one working, with a single exception, a district with a population of from 4000 to 8000 souls. In many cases the labours of the missionary clergy had issued in the growth of their mission districts into regular parishes, with churches built and endowments secured from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; thirty churches had been consecrated in districts connected with the society, and the missionaries had been appointed to be the permanent pastors of the flocks gathered round them by their evangelistic zeal and faithfulness. The missionaries on the staff at the present time number twenty-two, and they labour in twenty-four parishes, with a population under their charge of about 112,000. There is a balance against the society of £150. The Earl of Harrowby, Sir T. F. Buxton, the Bishop of Ripon, Canon Thorold, Mr. Cazenove, and the Rev. H. Jones were among the speakers.

Oxford has been unusually full of Commemoration visitors, the presence of Royalty proving an additional attraction. The Duke of Connaught, with Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, arrived last Saturday, and that evening attended a concert of the University Musical Club (of which Prince Leopold is a member), at the Holywell Music-Rooms, and a conversation, given by Dr. and Mrs. Acland, at the museum, to which most of the resident members of the University and many others in Oxford had been invited to meet them. On Sunday the Royal party attended afternoon service at the cathedral, New and Magdalen chapels being also crowded with visitors. The other chief incidents of Commemoration have been, as usual, the Philharmonic concert, procession of boats, "University" ball, on Monday; flower show (in Worcester garden) and "Masonic" ball, on Tuesday; Masonic fête (in New gardens) and "Christ Church" ball, on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The "Eucharistia," with recitation of prize exercises and conferment of honorary degrees, was held in the morning in the Divinity School. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon the Very Rev. R. W. Church (Dean of St. Paul's), Mr. Justice Grove, Sir George Bowen, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. E. B. Tylor, Captain Galton, and Mr. C. T. Newton. Dean Liddell received from Mr. Gladstone a portrait which had been subscribed for by a large number of friends.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

The Hon. M. E. G. Finch-Hatton, B.A., Balliol, has been nominated by Mr. Baring as Fellow of Hertford. Mr. Finch-Hatton obtained a first class in Classical Moderations and a first class in the Final School of Modern History.

The electors to the Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected as Scholar the Rev. D. Johnston, B.A., of St. Mary's Hall.

The electors to the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have been unable to elect any candidate to the scholarship; and the trustees for the Conington Prize have notified to the Vice-Chancellor that no dissertation for this prize has been sent in.

The prize for a poem on a sacred subject (St. Paul) has been awarded to the Rev. E. P. Punchard, of New Inn Hall.

Heavy thunderstorms prevailed on Wednesday in many parts of England and on the Continent.

Some changes in the regulations for admission to the Army have been published by the Secretary for War.

The selection of Lady Hope Grant for a Civil List Pension of £150 a year will meet with cordial approval.

A portrait of the Pope, which Cardinal Manning pronounces "one of the best, if not the best," he has ever seen, is on view at the studio of the painter, M. Henry Campo-Tost, 7, Kensington-gardens-square.

The memorial-stone of the Rothesay Aquarium, the first establishment of the kind in Scotland, was laid, last Saturday, by the Provincial Grand Master Mason of Argyll, Mr. Dalrymple, M.P.

Information has been received of the capture, off Pemba, of a dhow having a number of slaves on board, by the crew of the launch of her Majesty's ship London, which was away cruising in search of a suspected vessel.

A statue of Archbishop MacHale, to commemorate his jubilee, has been unveiled at Tuam, Mr. Sullivan, M.P., making a long and eulogistic speech on the public life of the person honoured by the ceremony.

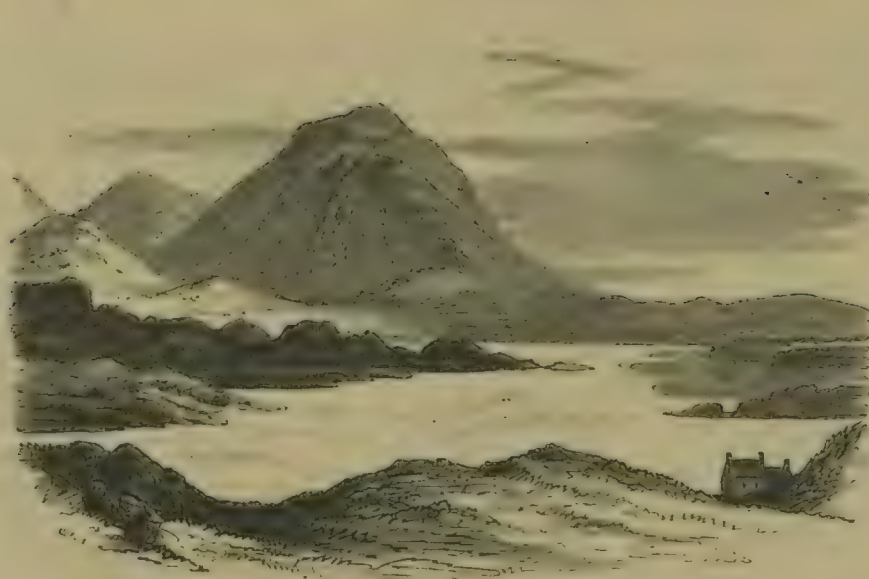
An examination of surgeons in the Royal Navy who are eligible and who may be desirous of qualifying for the rank of staff-surgeon will be held at the Royal Naval Hospitals at Haslar and Plymouth on Monday, July 19.

Cardinal Manning presided at a déjeuner at the Alexandra Palace on Wednesday afternoon, in aid of the funds of the Italian Schools, Hatton-garden. Monsignor Capel proposed the success of the schools in a humorous speech, in which he lauded the devotion of those priests who left their sunny land to work in the slums of London.





STORNOWAY HARBOUR, FROM GALLOWS HILL.



THE WHITE SANDS OF THE BAY OF UIG.



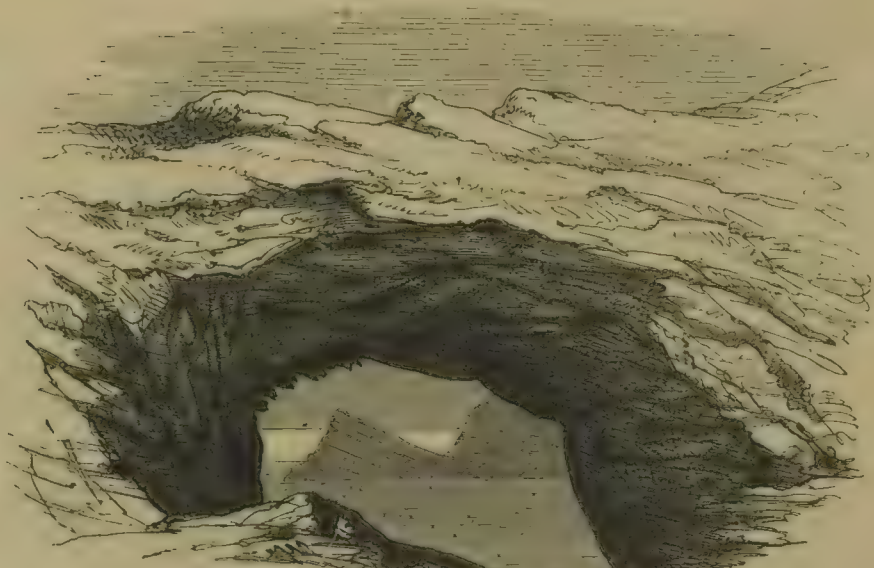
THE STONES OF CALLERNISH.



ROUND TOWER, DUNE CARLOWAY.



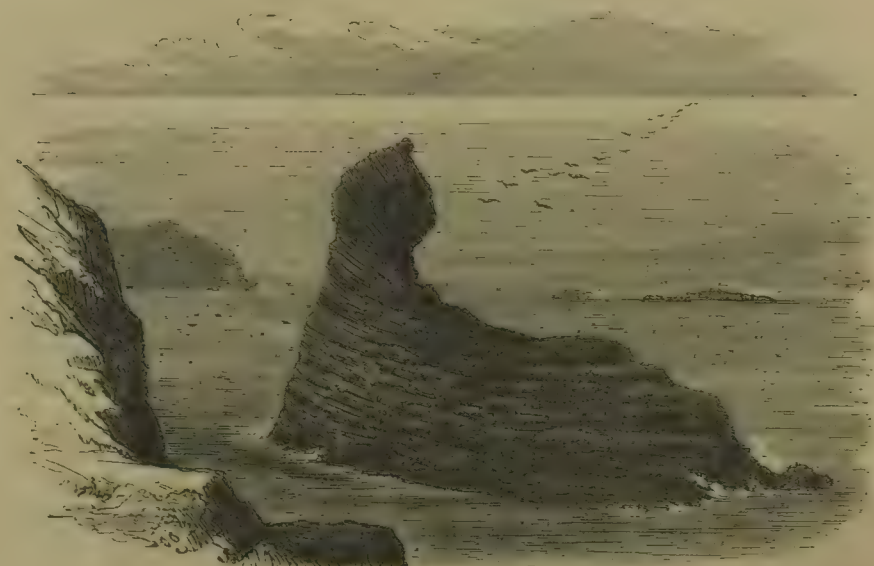
LOCH BARYAS.



NEAR THE BUTT OF LEWIS.



THE BUTT OF LEWIS.



ROCK NEAR THE BUTT OF LEWIS.

SKETCHES IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS, BY THE AUTHOR OF "A PRINCESS OF THULE."

SEE PAGE 503.





THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

## THE ASCOT PRIZE PLATE.

The Ascot Royal Hunt Cup for this year was designed and modelled by Mr. G. A. Carter, for the manufacturers, Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, New Bond-street. The idea, a stag in a moment of surprise, is finely conceived. In addition to this, the chief object of the trophy, the base has two panels with subjects illustrating hunting in Windsor Forest in the time of Henry VIII. The Cup is in silver, elaborately finished.

The Queen's Gold Cup and the Ascot Cup (which latter represents the Battle of the Standard) are by Messrs. R. and S. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

## THE TREE SHREW AND TREE PORCUPINE.

The collection of the Zoological Society of London has lately received some additions, including two now placed in the house occupied by the small mammals, on the east side of the Gardens. One is the tree shrew of Pegu, a specimen of which has been presented to the Society by the Hon. Ashley Eden, being the first that has yet been brought alive to England. It is an insectivorous animal, and is fed chiefly on small worms, but will eat flies and spiders. Its resemblance to the squirrel of the countries in which it is found, Pegu and Burmah, Sumatra and Java, is quite remarkable; indeed, it was at first mistaken for a squirrel. The other animal of which we give

an illustration is a tree porcupine, or Coendoo, from Brazil. The porcupine family is represented in South America by this Coendoo, which lives among the branches of high trees, being furnished with strong hooked claws and a long prehensile tail, for holding on to the branches. Its body, when full grown, is about two feet long, and the tail one foot six inches. The spines or quills are not much above two inches long, and are black in the middle part, but white at each end. The face, on each side of the broad blunt nose, is adorned with long black whiskers; the lower part of the tail is covered with black scales. The Coendoo is an animal of nocturnal habits. It feeds on the fruit, the leaves, and even the bark and soft wood of many trees in its native forests.



TREE-SHREW, FROM PEGU, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.



TREE-PORCUPINE, FROM BRAZIL, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.







17. At. Ind. 1-10-1918. 1-10-1918. 1-10-1918. 1-10-1918. 1-10-1918.

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## NEW MUSIC.

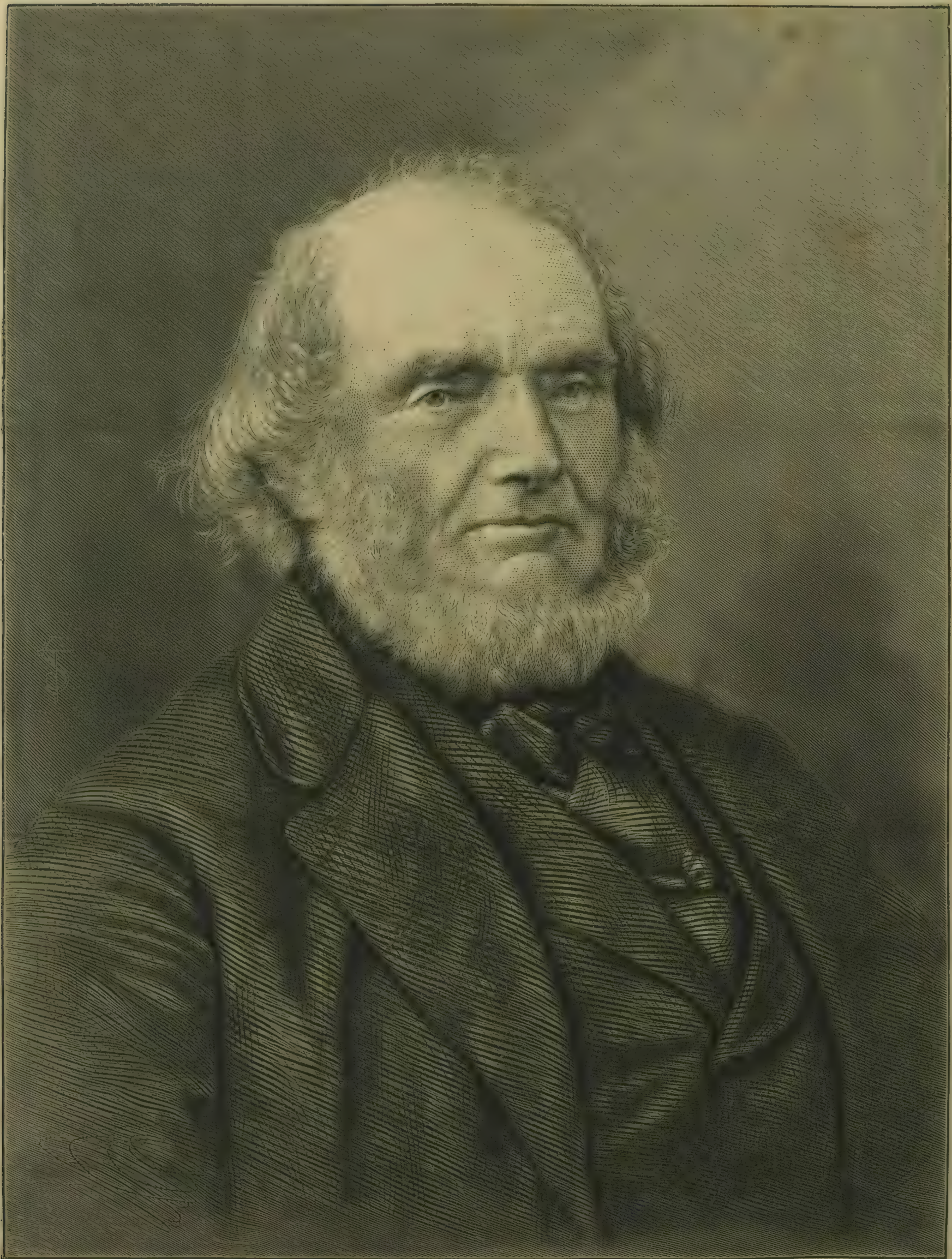
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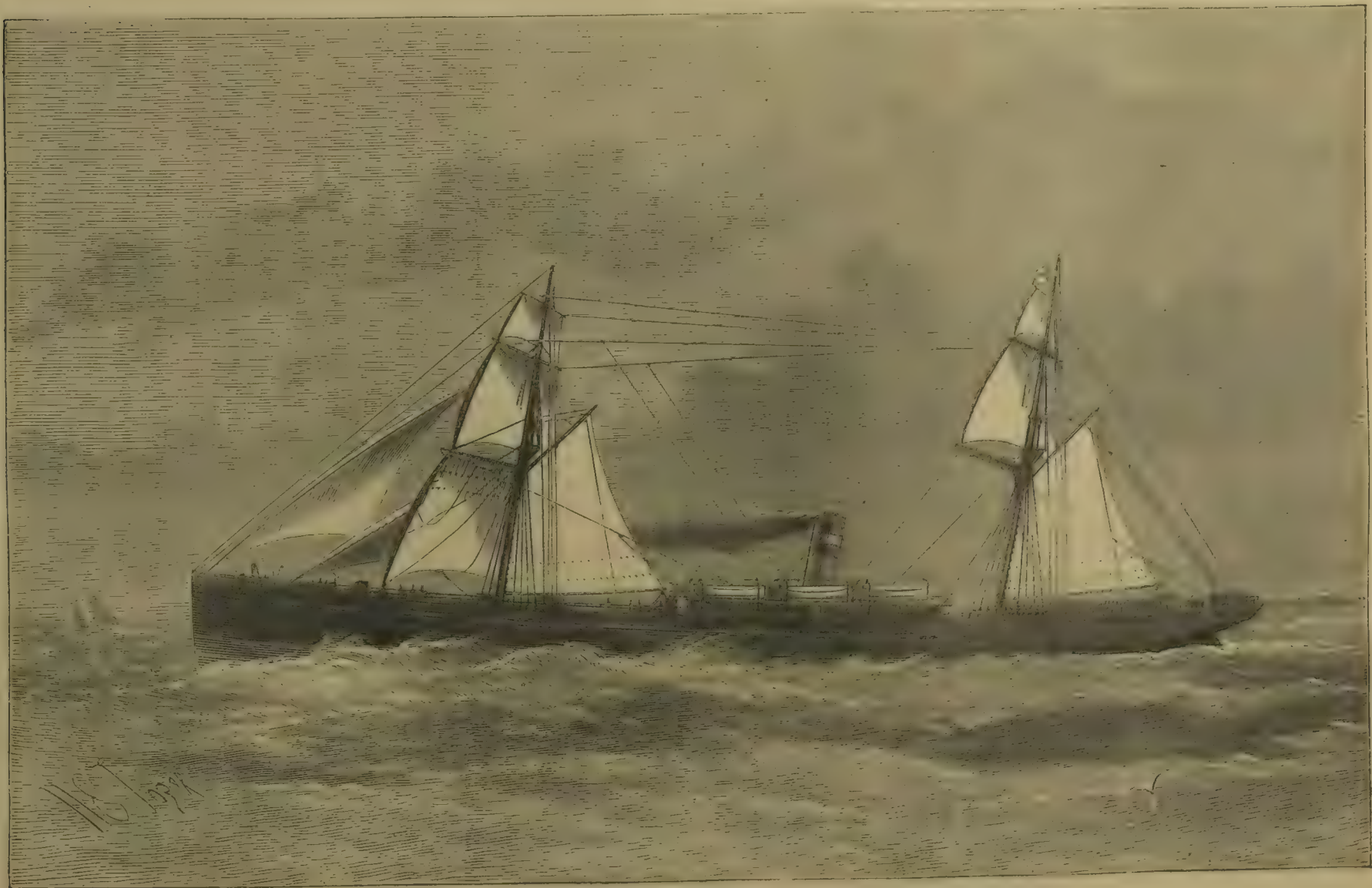


THE RIGHT HON. EARL RUSSELL, K.G.





CUTTER-MATCH OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB: OFF SHOEBOURNESS.



THE HAYTIAN, BELONGING TO THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.



## ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

The Prince of Wales, as commodore of their club, hoisted his flag on board a steam-yacht to see the cutter-match sailed on Tuesday week. Five yachts of the smaller class were entered for the race—the Norman, 39 tons, belonging to Major Ewing; the Britannia, 39 tons, Captain Hartwell, R.N.; the Bloodhound, 40 tons, Marquis of Ailsa; the Canopus, 40 tons, Captain Thompson; and the Myosotis, 4 tons, Mr. Dunbar M'Master. The Bloodhound was fouled at starting, and was so much damaged that she could take no part in the contest. There was another competition for yachts of larger size, in which class there were the Kriemhilda, 106 tons, Count E. Batthyany; the Cuckoo, 93 tons, Mr. H. Hall; the Veronica, 87 tons, Mr. Freke; the Iona, 66 tons, Mr. Ashbury, M.P.; the Neva, 63 tons, Mr. Holms Kerr; and the Fiona, 51 tons, Mr. Gourley, M.P. There was a very fine breeze, which gave the yachts a dead beat out to the Mouse Light, twenty-six miles from Gravesend, and a run back. The matches will be remembered for the number of smashes that occurred. The Bloodhound commenced by sailing into a barge and ripping up her sides. The Fiona was the next in trouble, but the Cuckoo's was the worst case, as she lost her mast; while the Kriemhilda, through the bursting of her maintail-yard, lost the first prize, which certainly would have been hers had her gear held. The wind was a strong lower-sail breeze from the east, and on the ebb knocked up a considerable sea below Gravesend. In Sea Reach the Kriemhilda had established herself well to windward of everything when she came to grief. She was lifting out to windward very well at the time, and would have won the first prize but for this accident. The first prize was, however, won by the Neva, and the second prize by the Iona; only these two and the Fiona came in at Gravesend to finish the race. But in the smaller class of yachts, whose race is the subject of our Illustration, the Britannia came in the first-prize winner, and the Norman took the second prize. These two yachts, the former leading, with the Veronica between them, are shown as they ran past Shoeburyness.

## A GLANCE AT THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.

BY WILLIAM BLACK.

AUTHOR OF "THREE FEATHERS," "A PRINCESS OF THULE," ETC. We are on the deck of the great steamer Clansman, which is ploughing its way across the Minch—the rough and rushing northern sea which lies between the mainland of Scotland and the far Hebrides. It is a brilliant July day: there is a blue sky overhead; but there is also a stiff north-easterly breeze blowing, and every minute or two one of the huge green waves dashes against the Clansman's bows and sends a shower of salt foam over her white decks. The fierce blowing of the wind, the southward rushing of the sea-green seas, the moving of sharply-defined shadows on the sunlit decks as the big steamer rises on a mighty wave and then plunges forward into the trough—all this gives one a sense of hurrying motion and expectation; and yet, scan the horizon as we may, there is so far no sign of the "stormy Hebrides."

The Greater Minch is only about twice as broad as the Channel between Dover and Calais. But whoever has been to the Island of Lewis knows that ever after it remains in his memory as a strangely remote and inaccessible place. It seems to be further away than Gibraltar, or Newfoundland, or St. Petersburg, or any spot, indeed, that is a familiar geographical expression. Doubtless this fancy arises in part from the exceeding loneliness and desolate grandeur of the scenery on the west coast of Scotland, past which the Stornoway steamer churns its way during two long days and nights. There are some of us on board who have come all the way by steamer from Glasgow—round the rocky Mull of Cantyre, where five tides meet and roar; through the Sound of Islay, and under the gloomy Paps of Jura; catching a glimpse of the mystic Colonsay, where the song of the mermaid is still heard at night, mourning for the chieftain who deceived her; keeping wide of the swirling currents of Corryvreckan—

As you pass through Jura's Sound,  
Bend your course by Searba's shore;  
Shun, oh shun, the gulf profound  
Where Corryvreckan's surges roar—

until at length the Clansman sailed into Oban Bay. There are others of us who boarded her there yesterday morning, and have even now but a misty recollection of that endless series of great and lonely mountains, of desolate islands set in a restless sea, of long bays and shores where no sign of life was visible but the countless flocks of sea-birds calling and screaming to each other over the breaking waves. Last night, as the sea darkened and the stars began to appear, we sailed under the coast of Skye, and the blackness of the wild Cuchullin Hills seemed to overshadow us. By-and-by, as we can remember, the moonlight rose behind the sharp and jagged peaks, only to render the awful gloom and majesty of them more impressive. This morning, too, did we not see a rosy sunrise flush the smooth waters of Loch Gair and light up the soft green hills around? It was our last look at the mainland. Now we have left calling in at these various ports, and are standing right out to the Minch, far away on the other side of which, and as yet hidden by the white heat of the sun and the white spray of the sea, lie the long low islands that we seek.

At length a pale blue streak along the horizon becomes visible; as we draw nearer, the outline of bay and hill grows more and more distinct; and finally, the Clansman getting into smoother water, we make our way into the spacious harbour of Stornoway. But, at the first look round, is not the stranger just a trifle disappointed? What is there wild, strange, remote, in this bright and brisk little town, with its substantial stone quays, its white houses, its heaps of herring barrels, and its prevailing odour of fish? Nor is there any appearance of half-starved and half-savage aborigines peering from mud hovels, and talking in an unintelligible tongue. On the contrary, the quays and streets of Stornoway are thronged with a people who are strong and hardy, well clad and prosperous—the men, for the most part, short, stalwart, and thickset, with shaggy beards of light brown; the young women remarkably robust, and in many cases strikingly handsome, with their coal-black hair, their blue eyes with dark eyelashes, their ruddy complexion, and free gait. The costume of both, too, is sufficiently picturesque, the men wearing a sailor-like suit of blue, with a scarlet cap on their head, the young women wearing short and rough petticoats, also of blue homespun, with a scarlet tartan shawl tightly wrapped round their bosom and fastened in at the waist. But what an amazing breadth of chest these young women have! Is it because they are the burden-carriers of the community, carrying in the "creels" strapped on to their backs, loads that the men-folk could scarcely lift from the ground? There, for example, goes a strapping wench with her "creel" filled full with large fish-bones. If you ask her what she means to do with these bones, she will tell you they are meant for her cows, which cannot be kept quiet at milking-time unless they have a fish-bone to lick. The cows have found out what the girl probably doesn't know, that there are few phosphates in the poor grass of these islands, and thus they make up the deficiency

On the other side of the harbour lies a semicircle of soft green hills, partially planted with trees, and on a terrace just over the rocks and the water is built Lewis Castle, a large castellated building, the residence of the proprietor of the island. This gentleman belongs to a Sutherlandshire family of the name of Matheson, and is probably, therefore, of Norse descent; but he did not seize hold of Lewis after the fashion of Harald Haarfagr or Jarl Sigurd. It came into his possession by the gentler process of purchase; and, after paying £190,000 for the island, it is believed that he has spent about an equal sum in making roads, improving harbours, and otherwise trying to encourage the industries of the place. For example, near to Stornoway is a small manufactory which he had put up for the purpose of distilling an inflammable oil from peat; and this experiment had so far succeeded that a very clear and good oil could be produced for (I think) about three shillings a gallon, when the immense supplies afforded by the American petroleum springs crushed the project of sending this peat-oil into the market. Sir James Matheson has also erected some potteries near the same place, which are in every way successful. For the rest, it may be added that, as the proprietor of Lewis is not always resident there, he has intrusted the duty of doing the honours, in his absence, to the "Chamberlain" of the island—an important official, who will show every courtesy to the stranger with proper credentials.

After all, one is glad to get away from herring-boxes, shops, houses, wheelbarrows, and other signs of a busy and thrifty civilisation into the interior of the island. We bid good-by to the robust and vigorous, but gentle-spoken, folk of Stornoway—or Styornoway, as they prefer to call it—and find that an excellent road lies before us through the wild and bleak moorland. Perhaps it is the rapid pace of our capital little pair of horses that is responsible, but scarcely have we got out of Stornoway than we seem to plunge into a strange silence and desolation. Far as the eye can see there is nothing but that undulating wilderness of moor, here and there rising into pale blue hills that seem almost transparent in the distance, here and there dipping down to a hollow, in which lies a silver lake, with a margin of green reeds, but no trees, round its shallow shores. Mile after mile we go through this solitude, with a vague impression that on a gloomier day the picture around us must be inexpressibly depressing. But, then, as it is, we have a fine fresh breeze blowing about; a blue sky shines overhead; and the sunlight, falling on that dark moor, seems to warm up its deep rich tints of purple, orange, and brown; while the boulders of gneiss glitter like masses of snow.

Occasionally, but at long intervals—for the interior of the island is very sparsely populated—we pass one or two huts, the human life about which is very different from that we saw in Stornoway. Perhaps it is that the stalwart young women are at this season of the year away up at the shielings on the hills tending their flocks, and that where the young women are the young men will be found, whenever there is an excuse for leaving the farm. At all events, the old women and children about these rude hovels are scantily dressed, begrimed with peat-smoke, and altogether a poor and neglected race. The "beehive" hut in which they live has neither window nor chimney; the constant peat-fire does not prevent the damp from soaking into the turf-covered wall—hence all manner of ague and rheumatism. Year by year the family multiplies by birth and marriage, and the same spot of poor land is supposed to support the ever-increasing demand on it. It is this excessive poorness of the land that should make people cautious in condemning the Highland proprietors who see without concern, or who frankly encourage, a considerable emigration going on from year to year. Where land will grow nothing but rushes—where the free offer of a holding to the son of a crofter who has just got married is only a piece of satire, seeing that all the king's horses and all the king's men could not drain it into cultivation—and where the only possible use of the land is to turn it into a sheep-farm, which demands a large expenditure of money—the peasantry who persist in adhering to their particular bit of half-cultivated farm, while the family members increase year by year, must sink into a proportionately-increasing misery. The fact is, they have neither the money nor the patience to drain and cultivate the unproductive morass which covers five-sixths of such an island as Lewis, even if it were presented to them as a gift. On the other hand, there is scarcely any spectacle in modern life so distressing as the departure of a band of emigrants—the old women weeping and wailing, the children frightened, the middle-aged men and women more cheerful, perhaps, but still looking back to the old familiar place. The old folks, indeed, never get reconciled to the change. Even when they see how their children and grandchildren are getting on in the Glasgow workshop or warehouse, when they find that they themselves have good food, warm shelter, and comfortable clothing, they still look back with an ineffaceable regret and longing to the old life among the moors, to the damp hovel filled with smoke, to the wet winters, the scanty clothing, the insufficient food, the constant rheumatism, the grumbling over the tyranny of the tacksman and the payment of the *airgid-cearc*.\* And they never cease to remind their children of the cruel sacrifice they, the old folks, have had to make in order to satisfy this modern craving for living in big towns.

To return for a moment to the bee-hive hut of these people, which is shown in the sketch of the shores of Loch Barvas. The absence of a chimney is considered a necessity. The hut consists of a thick wall of unmortared stones and turf, rising about six feet from the ground. The roof is constructed of spars of wood, which serve as rafters; and these are thickly covered over with masses of straw, which again has an upper covering of slices of turf. Inside, a peat fire is always burning—or rather, when it is not being used for cooking, smouldering—and the hut is almost always filled with a thick, pungent, and yet fragrant smoke, strong enough to make the eyes smart of the stranger who ventures into the dusky dwelling. Now, it is the object of the occupiers of these hovels to prevent by every means the escape of the smoke, which from day to day goes on slowly saturating the straw of the roof until that is as black as the peat itself. This saturated straw forms an excellent manure for the farm. At the proper time the peasant farmer proceeds to pitchfork the roof off his house, and have it carried away to be distributed over his fields. Hence it is not likely that the efforts to get the Lewis peasants to put chimneys in their huts—at least in the interior of the island, where the sea-tangle does not offer a substitute for the saturated straw—will succeed. Even the business of bribing the peasants to put a window in their huts (each person being allowed half a crown for glass) does not go on rapidly. The wall is exceedingly thick, and is made up of all sorts of loose and heterogeneous materials, in which it is not easy to place the frame-work even of a one-pane window. For

\* The tacksman is, or was, a sort of middleman, who took the land in large holdings from the proprietor and let it out in smaller holdings to the crofter or peasant farmer. In Lewis, at least, this intervention of the tacksman has been abolished. Tacksman and crofter alike rent direct from the proprietor, but the former has a lease and the latter has not. The *airgid-cearc*, or hen-money, is a tax of a shilling a year on those who keep cows. It is probably only a symbol of much more formidable due remitted. Those who grumble are they who keep but one or two hens.

the rest, it has been pointed out that these huts of the Lewis peasantry are almost identical with the huts of the Esquimaux.

A drive of sixteen or eighteen miles or so takes us right across the island, and from the brow of an incline we look down on the small and solitary inn of Garra-na-hina,\* on the spacious waters of Loch Roag, that lead out to the open Atlantic beyond, and on a wonderful panorama of mountains, islands, and desolate moor-land. It is at this remote hostelry that the stranger must rest for a few days who would become familiar with the western coast of Lewis; and, once he has become familiar with it, he is not likely to forego the varied picture—the tiny inn, with its patch of green about it, the moist meadows and darker moor-land lying down in the valley, the great Loch Roag, with its margin of yellow sea-weed all along its rocky shores, and the far mountains of Cracabhal, Mealasabhal, and Suainabhal (the termination *dhàl* is a corruption of the Norse *fiell*, a mountain), that lie on the south. Nor is he likely to forget that famous fisherman, Neil, a small and swarthy Celt, whose manipulation of a heavy double-handed salmon-rod is a wonder to see. Perhaps it may be his own good fortune to whip the running swirls and spacious pools of the Aimehne Dubh (the Black River), after he has splashed down to its banks through a mile or two of the spongiest morass. Which induces the greater agony of mind, the excitement of having a young grilse, freshly run in from the sea and full of devilment, sulking, rushing, or leaping at the end of his line, or the helpless fashion in which he must stand and let the clouds of huge "clegs" or horse-flies draw blood from his neck, face, and hands? It is in vain that Neil smites them to death in dozens, while the fisherman watches with an intense nervousness the next manoeuvre of the fish. The summer air seems to be filled with the monsters, the trickling of blood down one's cheek is plainly felt, and it is only when the gleaming grilse is scooped up by the final and dexterous plunge of Neil's landing-net that one begins to feel the lumps that have arisen on one's neck. But is not the play worth the candle? At the inn, in the evening, when the oldest cask is opened and the largest lamp is lit, the story of the capture of that grilse will be told with many a picturesque adornment. For, [strange as it may appear, a consignment of champagne may by chance have reached this remote hostelry of Garra-na-hina, and there are circumstances in which the lively little grilse of six pounds or so becomes a leviathan of the deep, until one imagines that such a monster must have turned sideways in order to enter Loch Roag.

We resolve to vary our stay at Garra-na-hina by an exploration of Loch Roag and a visit to the wonders of the Bay of Uig. The sea is of a dark and ruffled blue; there is a hissing of white water at the bow of the boat; the sun burns hot on the heavy brown sail. What is this beautiful bird that we startle from the lonely shores, with its scarlet beak and feet and its brilliant plumage of black and white? The sea-pyot, one is told. There, on the right, lies the great island of Bernera, presided over by a worthy farmer and fisherman, who is called its King. Here we have the summer heat shimmering over the green pasture-lands of the island, shining on the bays of white sand, and half hiding with a tremulous and transparent mist the mighty peaks and shoulders of the giant Suainabhal. It is across this broad sea-channel that the people of Bernera send their flocks and herds when they seek the mountain pastures of the mainland in the opening of the spring; and strange indeed it must be to see the cattle contentedly swimming across, as if the necessity had become a tradition and instinct with them. Then, too, the young lasses go up to the shielings, and thither, when there is no fishing going on, follow the young fishermen, with their mute love glances and sighs, and more practical stories of the money they have saved and laid by in the bank at Styornoway. Have they a dance sometimes up at these shielings, when some lad clever with the fiddle gets together his friends and acquaintances for an evening frolic? Alas! the resonant bagpipe, a fit instrument for these lonely wilds, has been tabooed by the Free Kirk ministers, and the chief musical instrument of the island is the plaintive jew's-harp, which is not likely to put too much madness into the dancing.

The songs of these people are sad. They are mostly the stories of drowning at sea and of young women forsaken by their lovers. They are sung in a curious half-recitative fashion, the monotony of which and the sudden intervals of the notes seem to suggest the sharp transitions and the melancholy drone of the bagpipe. Many of them are pathetic enough, like "Dunevegan, oh, Dunevegan!" or that in which the girl sings,

Oh, long on the mountains he tarries, he tarries!  
Why tarries the youth with the bright yellow hair?

But, indeed, the people are not much given to singing, except when a crew have just come home from Wick, with their pockets well filled and their minds bent on a little jollification. The temperament of the people is sombre, imaginative, and taciturn. They seem to have been cowed into contemplation and silence by the continual and mournful wail of the sea and the memory of resistless storms. They are full of superstitions and gloomy legends. They will tell you the name of the man who only the other day saw the black sea-horse on the shores of Loch Suainabhal. They have many mysterious traditions which seem to point to an older serpent-worship. In fact, the word *righinn*, which throughout the Highlands means a princess, in the island of Lewis is applied also to a serpent, the modern explanation being that there prevails some legend of the serpent being a princess metamorphosed. They have also many enigmatical sayings, over which a stranger is likely to puzzle himself considerably, with some that are shrewd and practical, which he will understand, as, for instance, "The bad herd's cow is lost seven years before the time."

We run up a little arm of Loch Roag, and land at a place called Mevaig (Miabag), which consists of two or three stone houses and a Free church. Then we go right inland to cross the neck of the promontory, and our way lies up a vast and lonely valley, the rocky sides of which are sheer as a railway cutting. After a walk of about two miles and a half we find ourselves on the summit of a hill, and right down before us, and out and onward to the high horizon, a wonderful picture appears shining in the mild clear light of a July day. There is an immense semicircular bay, miles in extent, of pure white sand, which must have been washed up in former ages. This the sea never covers now, but it sweeps into it in several long curves of shining blue. Landward, and behind the crescent of white sand again, lies a low line of rocky hill, with its thousand rich tints of lichen warm in the sun, and showing all the stronger by contrast with the gleaming sand. Behind that again stretches the far moorland, itself rising into the giant bulk of Mealasabhal, whose pale greys and blues look almost ethereal. We are out at the end of the world, and there is no sign of life here—none but in the circling of a pair of eagles and the rapid passing along the surface of the sea of a string of wild duck. But we are not, when we look at the sea, quite at the end of the world after all; for far out there, where sea and sky meet, a few pale specks in the grey water show

\* Garra-na-hina—"the cutting of the river."



where the Seven Hunters jut up from the ocean, remote, unvisited, and haunted for ever by the continual murmur of the Atlantic.

Little Loch Roag is really another arm of the Great Loch Roag, running right inland for half a dozen miles or so. At the head of this long and narrow stretch of water Sir James Matheson has a picturesque little shooting-box; and it is almost worth the while of the stranger to make the voyage thither in order to experience the odd sensation of finding a little stone villa, with a coloured wall-paper in the dining-room, in the midst of the savage wildness with which he has become familiar. But if there is a calm on the sea that necessitates the hiring of rowers to row him in a long and heavy boat, if there is no chance of his reaching the lodge before dusk, if he is doubtful about there being anything to eat or drink at his destination, and if the good friends who accompany him resolve to make sure of supper by using the time during which he visits the Bay of Uig to buying and boiling a leg of mutton, let him be sure, before starting, that the leg of mutton is boiled. We wrapped that formidable piece of food in the advertisement-sheet of a daily newspaper; we put it into the bottom of the boat, where the salt water speedily cooled it. But when we undid the newspaper at the end of our voyage, we found that we had unveiled the Prophet of Khorassan. I will say no more about that. The keeper in charge of the lodge and his wife, both of them as hospitable people as there are in Lewis, which is saying a good deal, came to our aid, and we were far from being starved. This shooting-lodge is in the neighbourhood of the most mountainous parts of the island, which form the chief deer forests of Lewis. Directly west from it, for example, are the mountains of Cracabhal, Mealasabhal, Zaibhal Tuath, and Tama-naishal, which average 1500 feet in height. This part of Lewis, indeed, more resembles the mountainous Harris, and the scenery is in many places grand and impressive. He who has made a voyage to Stornoway, and had a glimpse from the top of the Gallows Hill of the level moorland of the interior, even he who has driven over to Garra-na-hina or Barvas, may very naturally complain that Lewis is flat and uninteresting—in short, "a peat floating in the Atlantic." But he is likely to alter his opinion if he gets anywhere near the region of Ceann Resort, or by the mountains lying between Loch Langabhat and the sea.

Returning to Garra-na-hina next day, the stranger may probably, in ignorance of the fact that the so-called Druidical stones of Callernish are described and figured in half a dozen antiquarian works, waste half an hour, as I did, in taking a rough sketch of these strange monuments. Strange, indeed, they are, on this high plateau over the sea, the inexplicable memorials, perhaps, of a race that passed away in silence before history began to speak. What, then, were these long rows of pillars, all of unwrought gneiss, which meet in a common centre, which is also a circle of pillars, with a chief stone sixteen feet high? Do they mark the site of a great Norse victory, or the burial-ground of a Highland chief, or the altar of a heathen priesthood? The natives call them either *Tuirsachan*, which signifies the "place of mourning," or *Firbhreige*, which signifies "false men," both of which names, as it has been said, "should be of some interest to antiquaries, for they will suit pretty nearly any theory." The Callernish stones are said to be the finest of these monuments in Britain; they are certainly more complete and striking than any group on the wide plain of Carnac, in Brittany; while even he who has the least antiquarian interest in them must be impressed by the appearance of these weather-worn and hoary pillars on this lonely plateau overlooking the Atlantic waves. There are in all forty-eight stones, the circle is forty-two feet in diameter, and the approaches to it form a species of cross.

In due course of time our stout and serviceable waggonette carries us away from Garra-na-hina on a northward pilgrimage, and by-and-by we come in sight of another antiquarian relic. Fronting the sea, and standing high over a number of soft green valleys, is one of those round towers which seem to turn up in pretty nearly all countries for the express purpose of provoking dissent among archaeologists. Dune Carloway (Dun Charloibhaidh), whether a relic of Buddhist symbolism, or a Pictish fort, or the mere stronghold of one of the Norse searovers, like Olaf Trygvesson, is one of the best preserved of its class, and still shows the curious staircase between its double walls. These walls are devoid of mortar or any substitute for mortar, yet their thickness has enabled them to withstand the western gales for centuries, the number of which is ever in dispute. Dune Carloway tapers considerably as it rises from its broad base, while one side has broken down into a heap of loose stones, which the peasantry—just as their brethren of Carnac use the multitude of "Druidical" stones there—employ as a sort of ready-made quarry.

The drive from Garra-na-hina to Barvas on a bright and pleasant July day is one of the most delightful imaginable. The road follows pretty closely the deeply indented and picturesque coast, consequently the west or south-west wind blows keenly in from the sea to temper the heat. From time to time one passes small fresh-water lochs, set like silver among the green of the rushes, and hither for a change come all manner of wild fowl that have grown tired of sea-flights to wash their plumage in the clear ripples. Barvas, when one gets to it, is a lonely little place, consisting of a small temperance inn, a few huts, a school, and a Free church. A small river runs by it into Loch Barvas, which is close to the sea-shore, where the fishermen have built one or two of the bee-hive dwellings. Indeed, it is a common thing for a fisherman to be also a small farmer, the work of the farm being carried on by the other members of his family when he is away at the fishing. All along the shore at this point one finds heaps of ling that are being salted and pickled for exportation, this being the chief local fishery since the herring-fishers got into the habit of going away every year to Caithness.

Another morning finds us making our way up to the Butt of Lewis, the extreme point of the island; and the further north we go the more distinct become the traces of the early Norwegian occupation of Lewis, both in the names of the hamlets and in the appearance of the people. The termination "bost" (an inhabited place) now becomes common. The fishermen, more especially those of Ness, seem quite a different race from those we saw in Stornoway. They are taller, fairer, and less melancholy of visage. They are an industrious and hard-working race, the Ness fishermen. Many of them own the boats they go out in, and the sums they get during a good season are considerable. The curing-houses of the village are quite a busy sight, and sometimes you may find there the skin of one or two seals that have just been shot somewhere about the shore. Two miles further on we come to the Butt. At this point the coast of Lewis is inexpressibly wild, marked by sheer precipices and isolated pinnacles of rock, round which the fairest summer sea roars with a ceaseless noise. High perched as is the tall lighthouse on the summit of the cliffs, the winter storms dash their foam right over the top of the white stone tower. But even here, at the very end of the world, as it were, we find the traditions of Lewis hospitality faithfully preserved, the lighthouse-keeper and his wife entertaining their chance guests in a right Royal fashion. Was it not he, too, who told us that legend of the hole in the neighbouring rocks, shown in an accompanying sketch, having been

used by the devil to drag away Lewis and Harris from the mainland, when once that famous personage had got a sufficient chain passed through the rock in question?

Well, these are but a few rough notes on some of the features of Lewis and its people, such as might be suggested to a stranger rapidly passing through the island. Further and more affectionate study of both would doubtless be impossible to the holiday traveller, who might be bound, perhaps, not to occupy at the moment too much of the time which his good friends who are resident in the island may be able to place at his disposal. And yet a final word or two of loving admiration and remembrance must be said about the wonderful beauty of the northern nights in that distant and enchanted kingdom by the sea. Who that has seen can ever forget the dying out of the blood-red sunset over Loch Roag, and the appearance in the heavens, as the night deepened, of a strange metallic glow, fine and pale and luminous, in which the majestic shoulders and peaks of Suainabhal and Mealasabhal grew mystic and remote? And then what was that even to the appearance of a new and richer light behind the mountains, when into the wonderful violet sky the yellow moon rose slowly and solemnly, sending its first glittering bars of gold down on the ripples of the lake? The mountains came nearer as their shadows grew sombre under the soft light of the moon; the white sands showed along the coast; the hull of the small boat on the moving water was black as jet. These were magical nights, with the murmur of the waves all round the moon-lit shores and the scent of the sea in the cool night air. There are some who say that Lewis is a mournful and desolate island, set amidst grey seas, hidden by rain and the cold winter mists. That may be so; but there are others who will never think of it but as under the inexpressible glamour of these silent summer nights, when the sea and the sky and the moon-lit hills seemed to belong to an enchanted world, and merely to live was to breathe the air of romance.

## MUSIC.

### THE OPERA SEASON.

The specialty of this week at the Royal Italian Opera was the performance on Tuesday of "Le Nozze di Figaro," with a cast of exceptional strength. By her appearance as the Countess in Mozart's comic chef d'œuvre Mdle. Albani has added another success to those which she had already achieved. In personal bearing and in vocalisation her performance was characterised throughout by exquisite grace and refinement. Her admirable delivery of the great aria in the third act, "Dove sono," was followed by enthusiastic applause and several recalls. Mdle. Thalberg also added to her repertoire by her appearance as Cherubino, her acting and singing in which character fully confirmed the highly-favourable impression produced by her previous impersonations. The aria, "Voi che sapete," was given with so much charm of voice and style that its repetition was a matter of necessity. Mdle. Bianchi, as Susanna, sang with much efficiency, and was a competent second to the Countess in the duet "Sull'aria," which received the usual encore; another repetition having been Figaro's air, "Non più andrai," which, like the rest of the music of the part, was splendidly sung by M. Faure. The cast of the opera was completed by Signori Graziani, Ciampi, and Pavani, respectively as the Count, Bartolo, and Basilio; and Madame Anese and Signori Rossi and Tagliafico in subordinate characters.

The other performances of the week have been mostly repetitions—"La Traviata" on Monday, "La Figlia del Reggimento" on Wednesday, "Lohengrin" on Thursday, "Il Flauto Magico" on Friday, "Dinorah" being announced for this (Saturday) evening.

The fourth of this season's Floral Hall concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, when the programme again included performances by most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

Of the proceedings of Her Majesty's Opera there is little to say. "Semiramide" was given on Saturday last for the first time this season, with the two most important characters filled as on many previous occasions. The fine singing of Mdle. Titiens as Semiramide and of Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Arsace were again conspicuous features in the performance. The late Signor Agnesi, whose excellent voice and polished style were specially displayed in the music of Assur, was replaced in that character by Signor Rota, who sang with much effect, as did Herr Behrens as Oro. Signor Rinaldini was again an efficient representative of Idreno, and the small part of the spectre of Nino was assigned to Signor Costa.

The first three performances of this week consisted of repetitions of operas given as already noticed—"Faust" on Monday, "La Sonnambula" on Tuesday, and "Semiramide" on Thursday—the chief event of the season, the production of Wagner's "Lohengrin," being announced for this (Saturday) evening. We have previously adverted to the strong cast with which this will be given, including Madame Christine Nilsson as Elsa, Mdle. Titiens as Ortruda, and Signor Campanini as Lohengrin. These features and the long course of preparation that has been bestowed seem to promise an exceptionally fine performance.

French opéra comique, by French artists, at the Gaiety Theatre, still continues to attract. Another successful appearance was made there on Saturday by Mdle. Emma Breton, who displayed a soprano voice of agreeable quality with much refinement of style in the character of Isabelle, in Herold's "Le Pré aux Clercs," which pretty opera was given with much general efficiency, a special feature having been the artistic singing of Madame Naddi as Marguerite. The other principal characters were well filled by Mdle. Mary Albert as Nicette, M. Herbert as Mery, M. Joimnise as Grot, M. Martin as Comminge, and M. Borres as Cantarelli.

A grand opera concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall, on Saturday afternoon, when a very large audience was attracted by the list of eminent singers announced. These consisted of most of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Opera. Among the many special features of the concert was the brilliant singing of Madame Christine Nilsson in the "Jewel-Song" from "Faust" (encored) and the mad scene from "Lucia di Lamermoor." The fine band of Mr. Mapleson's establishment (with Herr Wiener as principal violinist) contributed some excellent orchestral performances, the whole concert having been conducted by Mr. Cusins.

The summer concerts at the Crystal Palace maintain their interest. The instrumental programme of the fourth, which took place last week, included fine performances of Mozart's symphony in E flat, Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Rossini's to "Semiramide," besides Herr Wilhelm's highly skilful execution of the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto (with the executant's own cadenza) and two short solos. Mr. Sims Reeves, who was in excellent voice, sang Blumenthal's "The Message" and Balfe's "When other lips," the latter of which was encored. Other vocal music

was contributed by Mesdames Sinico-Campobello and Patey and Signor Campobello. Mr. Manns conducted.

Among the numerous attractions at the Alexandra Palace music holds a prominent place. The Saturday afternoon concerts have been carried on with great spirit and enterprise. That of last week included a performance of Rossini's "Stabat Mater," in addition to a miscellaneous selection. Besides the fine band and the choir attached to the establishment, there was the co-operation of Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdle. Enriquez, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Signor Foli, as solo vocalists. The concerts are conducted by Mr. Weist Hill, the permanent musical director. For this Saturday afternoon the first of a series of grand Italian concerts is announced—to take place in the great central hall. The solo vocalists named—all members of Her Majesty's Opera—are Mdles. Singelli and Pernini, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, and Signori Fancelli, Rota, and Catalani.

The fourth of this year's New Philharmonic concerts took place on Saturday afternoon, when the programme comprised Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Mendelssohn's second concerto, skilfully executed by the eminent Italian pianist, Signor Rendano; a violoncello solo by Herr Jules de Schwert; and vocal pieces contributed by Miss Alice Fairman and Signor G. Garcia.

The Philharmonic Society is now within two concerts of the close of its sixty-third season. The programme of the sixth concert, which took place on Monday evening, included Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, Sir J. Benedict's Festival overture, and that to "Der Freischütz;" Raff's pianoforte concerto, brilliantly played by Herr Alfred Jaell; and vocal solos by Mdle. Thekla Friedlander and Mr. Santley.

The fifth of Mr. John Ella's "Musical Union" matinees of this season took place on Tuesday afternoon, when the eminent violinist, Signor Guido Papini, again led the quartet (Mendelssohn's in E flat, from op. 44). The other members of the quartet party were again MM. Wiener, Bernhardt, and Lasserre. Herr Jaell was the pianist, and his performances were in Brahms's quartet in G minor (op. 25), Beethoven's trio in C minor, and several unaccompanied solos.

The season of miscellaneous concerts is now at its height. Among the specialties of this kind is that of Madame Mangold-Diehl, to take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at Dudley House, under distinguished patronage. Madame Diehl will be remembered as a pianiste of high executive skill, who excels particularly in the interpretation of the romantic and ideal music of Chopin and Liselt, having been a pupil of the last-named master. Besides her own performances those of some eminent vocalists are announced. Miss Jessie F. A. Reid gave a pianoforte recital, at St. George's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon; and the sixth of the present series of Mr. Charles Hallé's Recitals was to take place yesterday (Friday) afternoon at St. James's Hall.

Mr. Kuhe's annual concert—announced for Monday next at the Floral Hall—offers exceptional attractions in the performances of many eminent singers of the Royal Italian Opera.

The Prince of Wales, as President of the Society of Arts, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, inviting him to a conference to be held at Marlborough House, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of establishing free scholarships in connection with the National Training School of Music near the Albert Hall. The Court of Common Council have resolved to make arrangements for attending the conference. The new building for the school (close to the Royal Albert Hall) is now near completion, through the liberality of Mr. C. J. Frenke.

## THEATRES.

A change is impending in the performances at the Princess's, and the run of the piece entitled "Round the World in Eighty Days" is destined shortly to terminate. Preparatory to that event a new drama, entitled "Heartsease," was produced last Saturday. It is the production of Mr. Mortimer, and deals afresh with the story of the "Traviata." The old story is modernised and moralised, and is not unskilfully adapted to the English stage. But its author has made himself unpopular with pit and gallery audiences, and their displeasure was evinced on his appearance in the stalls. But Mr. W. Rignold addressed the dissentients in an energetic strain, and succeeded in obtaining a hearing for the new venture. Miss Helen Barry played the heroine, and made an extraordinary impression in the part. Mr. Mortimer appeared after the fall of the curtain, and was well received by the majority of the audience.

A musical novelty was produced at St. James's, last Saturday, entitled "The Zoo," by Mr. B. Rowe, with music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. It is an extravaganza, somewhat in Mr. German Reed's style, wherein Miss Henrietta Hodson as a female waiter at the refreshment-buffet plays a conspicuous part. A quartet in which she partakes is set to charming music by Mr. Sullivan. The love-perplexities which form the theme of the piece are all amicably settled, and the fair waiter carries off a Duke for a husband—a fitting close to a whimsical plot, which much pleased the audience.

The Criterion has for awhile left opera bouffe for the opera comique. The new venture is entitled "La Filleule du Roi," but is not of sufficient merit to require a notice.

The Dramatic Authors' Society celebrated their annual festival, on Thursday, at the Alexandra Palace.

A new drama, entitled "Queen Mary," by Alfred Tennyson, is on the eve of publication.

## THE HORSE SHOW.

The Illustration we present shows four of the first-prize winners in their respective classes—namely, the roadster trotting-horse (stallion); the weight-carrying roadster, or cover hack; the hunter, and the high-stepping park cob, at the annual show held last week in the Islington Agricultural Hall. The carriage-horses were also good; and one fine roan, called The Squire, belonging to Mr. W. Hogg, of Lancaster-gate, won a prize closely competed for by Lady Charles Kerr's beautiful dark chestnut, named Surprise. The Duke of Edinburgh showed several harness horses; the Duke of Hamilton and Mrs. Fitzmaurice competed to gain the prize for the best pair of phaeton horses with park action, which was finally won by that lady. The names of the horses shown in our Illustration, with those of their owners, are stated underneath the Engraving. There were in the entire show 130 hunters and nearly a hundred other riding-horses, nineteen trotting stallions, fifty phaeton horses, and cobs in single harness, nine pairs of phaeton horses, and many cobs and ponies.

The first School Board schools erected at Bolton were opened on Monday. The schools have cost £10,000, and they have accommodation for over 700 children.

The Christian Convention at Brighton closed on Tuesday, and it has been arranged to hold, during the next eight weeks, similar conventions at Keswick, Nottingham, and Leeds.





BEST ROADSTER STALLION, NORFOLK HERO (MR. JAMES COKER).  
BEST COVER HACK OR ROADSTER, ENTERPRISE (SIR G. WOMBWELL, BART.)

PRIZE HORSES IN THE SHOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL.

BEST HUNTER, TALISMAN (J. TATTERSALL MUSGRAVE, ESQ.)  
BEST HIGH-STEPPING PARK COB FOR SADDLE, TOMMY DODD (MISS IRELAND).





EXPERIMENTS WITH THE PYROLETER, FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.

**THE PYROLETER.**

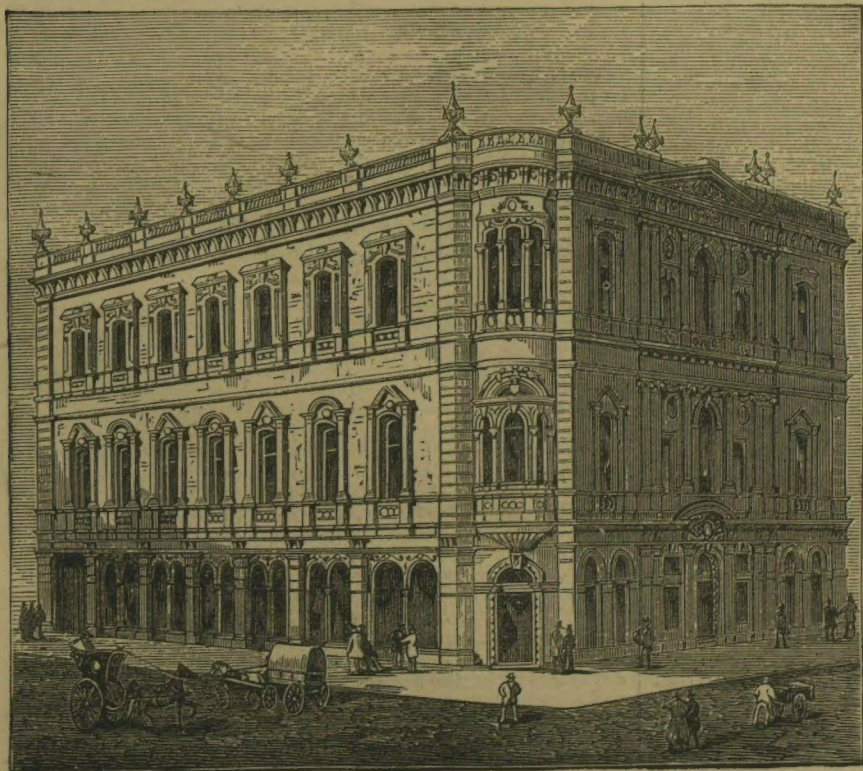
An exhibition of the fire-extinguishing powers of this apparatus, which is intended especially for use on shipboard, took place at Greenhithe on Tuesday week. The design of the inventor, Dr. Paton, with whom Mr. Harris, of Glasgow, is joint patentee, has been to provide an instrument which will speedily fill the hold or compartment of a ship in which fire has arisen with carbonic acid gas in a dry state. When this is done, the fire is necessarily extinguished without the smallest injury to the cargo, which would be much damaged if water, steam, or any compound were mixed with the gas. The apparatus is of such size and dimensions as to allow of its being quickly worked and easily moved from place to place. Its action is simple, and may be readily comprehended. One small pump draws a chemical mixture from a tub or bucket, while a second pump draws another mixture from a similar vessel. Both mixtures meet in a generator, or mixing-chamber, and instantaneously pass into a separator, whence

the dry gas passes through suitable piping to the hold or compartment where the fire has arisen. When a moderate-sized pyroleter is worked at an ordinary speed, 1326 cubic feet of air will be so charged with the gas in one minute that it will not support combustion, and this stream may be kept up for any length of time by supplying the material, which is conveniently packed in small bulk, and is not costly. It is estimated that every minute the instrument will give off what fills a space equal to 32 tons measurement; so that, making allowance for the space occupied by cargo, which may be taken at one half, a vessel of 1280 tons would be filled in twenty minutes, and the fire completely extinguished. During this process the cargo need not be disturbed, nor the hatches removed. The use of the instrument need not be confined to the extinction or prevention of fire. It requires very little manual labour, and forms a marine fire-engine equal to those in use. It will also act as a subsidiary pump, and can be made serviceable as any other force-pump. In this way it will be constantly useful on board any ship, and by being at hand

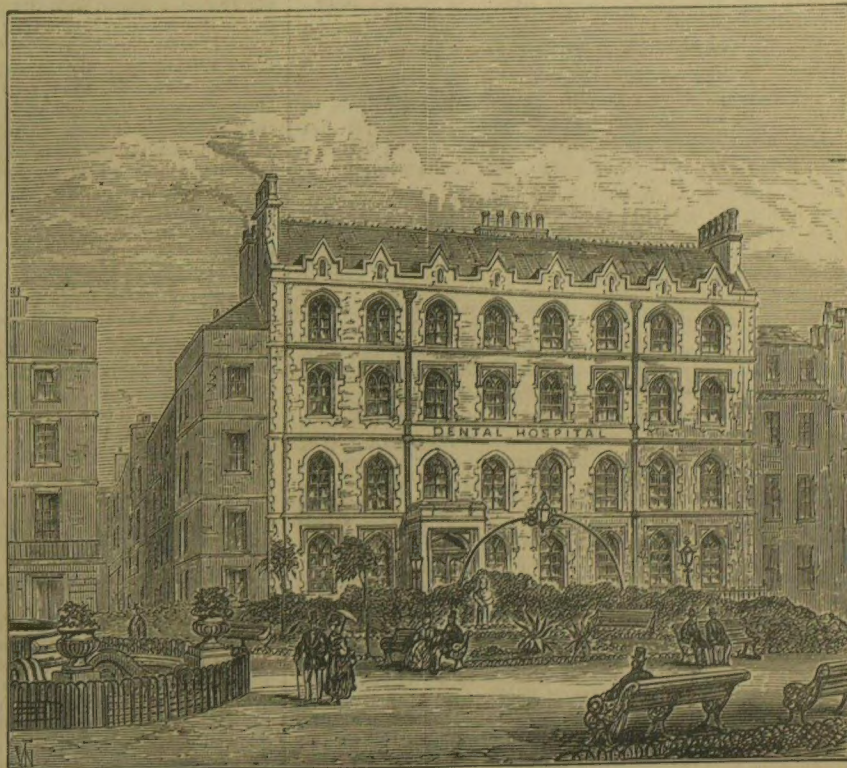
will be always ready for application as a fire destroyer. The experiment at Greenhithe, of which we give an illustration, was witnessed by a large party of gentlemen, whom Mr. James Porter, the agent in Gracechurch-street, had invited to be present. Among them were scientific and practical experts, and one deputed by the Board of Trade. They were generally well satisfied with the result.

**MANCHESTER CONSERVATIVE CLUB.**

The Manchester Conservative Clubhouse, lately built, occupies a site at the corner of St. Ann's-street and Cross-street, with an elevation towards the former of 68 ft. in length, and towards the latter of 106 ft., both faced with Yorkshire stone. The architecture is Italian in style. A bay window carried through the first and second floors marks the junction of the St. Ann's-street and Cross-street façades. The club occupies the whole of the first floor, with all the floors above, and a portion of the ground floor and basement. The rest is let off for offices



MANCHESTER CONSERVATIVE CLUBHOUSE.



DENTAL HOSPITAL, LEICESTER-SQUARE.



and shops. The large dining-room, on the first floor, is a lofty room in three divisions, separated by detached columns. The end division is 25 ft. wide, and the central division is 36 ft.; the whole length is about 98 ft. This room is entered through a glazed ornamental screen direct from the principal staircase, and occupies all the Cross-street frontage. In the rear and to the right of the principal staircase is the luncheon-room; the serving-room is at the back, and is also in immediate communication with the dining-room. The library, entered from the staircase on the left, is lighted on two sides, and extends along the greater portion of St. Ann's-street front on the first floor. Two billiard-rooms on the second floor, lighted from the top with the addition of side lights, take up the whole length of the St. Ann's-street frontage and a portion of that in Cross-street. On this floor, adjoining, is a large private dining-room, which can be used for a private billiard-room, with a smoking-room beyond. In the rear and over the luncheon-room are two private dining-rooms. The architects were Mr. Robert Walker and Messrs. Horton and Bridgford.

### THE DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON.

Among the recent improvements in Leicester-square is the building of which we give an illustration. The Dental Hospital of London, originally established in 1858, in Soho-square, and occupying jointly with the Odontological Society the house of the old Linnean Society, was designed not only to supply a missing link in the charities of London, but also to afford the special means of education necessary for the duly qualified surgeon-dentist of the present day. At the beginning of the present century the practitioners of this branch of surgery were few in number, and, save in some rare cases of exceptional intelligence, aptitude, and perseverance, were but imperfectly skilled in their art. But during the last fifteen years the details of the special education of the dental surgeon have been determined by the College of Surgeons, through its dental department, and the student, after complying with its requirements and passing an examination, receives at the hands of the College a diploma of fitness to practise dental surgery. The creation of the dental department in the Royal College of Surgeons, which was brought to a successful issue through the influence and exertions of members of the profession already eminent in their own specialty, may be said to constitute an important era in the history of dental surgery; for by its means the public is enabled to discriminate the duly-qualified practitioner, and an additional stimulus is afforded, prompting the student to the pursuit of a higher education.

In the rapid strides taken during the last few years by medical science dental surgery has not been left behind. The progress made in scientific and practical knowledge is well marked in the steady development of the Odontological Society, and in the school attached to the Dental Hospital. These two institutions, kindred in their educational objects, have ever been closely associated, the members of the former having originated and organised the latter; and this association continues in their new home in Leicester-square. Within its walls the institution is very busy. From nine to ten each morning (Sundays excepted) relief is afforded to all applicants; in ordinary cases, with the minimum amount of inevitable pain in the operation; and in others with total immunity from pain, by means of anaesthetics administered by competent hands. All this takes place on the ground floor, the waiting-room, the room for ordinary extractions, and the anaesthetic-room being there situated. For the treatment of exposed nerves and the more prolonged operations of stopping, in which quiet and good light are especially necessary, we have to ascend to the upper floor, where may be seen forty or more students diligently carrying out these delicate proceedings, under the supervision of the dental surgeon of the day. They assemble in a room 40 ft. long, admirably lighted and ventilated, and furnished with chairs constructed on the latest and most improved principles, for conveniently, and without fatigue, placing the patient in any required position. The first and second floors are devoted more especially to scientific and educational purposes. On the first floor is a large lecture-room used for the meetings of the Odontological Society, and for the courses of lectures in anatomy, physiology, surgery, and chemistry, included in the curriculum of the College of Surgeons already alluded to. There is also a council-room or secretary's office on the first floor. On the second floor is a well-furnished museum, filled with objects and preparations illustrative of all that is interesting in relation to human and comparative odontology, with a library and reading-room. These rooms were seen to unusual advantage, with a loan collection of works of art, rare china, microscopes, and other objects of interest, by a large gathering of the medical and scientific world who accepted the invitation of the president of the Odontological Society to a conversation on the evening of Thursday, the 3rd inst. We recommend the institution to public favour. The number of cases treated annually in the Dental Hospital has now reached the large amount of above 19,000, with every prospect of increase, and the number of students in daily attendance is about sixty. With such claims it is confidently hoped that the Dental Hospital of London will not be allowed to languish for want of adequate support.

In consequence of the scarcity of agricultural labour in East Sussex, the restrictions of the Agricultural Children Act have been suspended by the magistrates in the Lewes division for sixteen days, as provided by section 8 of that statute.

Steps are being taken by the inhabitants of Windsor to improve the trade and prosperity of their town, and at a meeting held on the subject it was proposed that sketches illustrative of the beauties of the place should be exhibited elsewhere, so as to attract visitors.

All the troops encamped at Aldershot were engaged in a sham fight there yesterday week before the Duke of Cambridge and other Royal personages. After the operations had been performed, his Royal Highness expressed himself well satisfied on the whole, though he thought the defence weak.

Sir G. B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, in his annual report to the board of visitors, last Saturday, described the operations of the observatory staff during the past year, the new instruments that had been acquired, and various important experiments which had been undertaken. In his concluding remarks he spoke of that being the fortieth report he had presented, and added that not a single instrument nor a single assistant now remained of his original staff, while only one member of his first board of visitors survived.

In the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly Magazine* Mrs. Cashel Hoey will contribute a complete novelette; and Mr. Oswald Crawford, H.M.'s Consul at Oporto, an important paper on Alfonso Henriquez and the Rise of Portugal. Mr. John Latoche's series of papers on Portuguese travel, which have appeared in the *New Quarterly Magazine*, are shortly to be published by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Tyler, under the title of "Travels in Portugal," with illustrations by the Right Hon. T. Sotheron Estcourt.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### THE COPPER-ZINC COUPLE.

Professor Gladstone, F.R.S., in his fifth and concluding lecture on the Chemical Force, given on Tuesday week, described and illustrated a series of experiments made by Mr. A. Tribe and himself with the copper-zinc couple. He began by explaining, by means of diagrams and experiments, that when in an ordinary voltaic cell a liquid is decomposed under the influence of two different metals in contact, the action is always more or less impeded by the resistance of the liquid, and with some organic liquids no decomposition can be effected. There is also more or less resistance when the junction is made outside the cell, as in all batteries. This resistance, in a badly conducting liquid, such as water or alcohol, depends upon the amount of it which lies between the two metals, and the power is most advantageously applied when the distance is reduced to a minimum, and there is no part of the circuit outside the liquid. This was shown to be effected in the copper-zinc couple, which has been recently employed in the laboratory of the Royal Institution and elsewhere for the decomposition of many compounds and the preparation of several hitherto unknown substances. The Professor showed upon a screen, by means of the microscope and a brilliant light, that when a piece of zinc-foil is immersed in a solution of sulphate of copper, copper in a minute state of division is deposited upon the zinc, and thus the two different metals touch at myriads of points. This compound, washed, dried, and reduced to small pieces or to powder, is the "copper-zinc couple," and when immersed in a binary liquid the liquid is, at each point of junction, exposed to the full chemical action, or electro-motive force, of the two metals. Professor Gladstone then exhibited some of the results obtained by this arrangement. Having shown how water may be decomposed with the production of pure hydrogen, he referred to Professor Frankland's discovery of a method of forming zinc-ethyl and some other bodies spontaneously inflammable on exposure to air. He explained how these bodies are more readily obtained by the decomposing action of the copper-zinc couple upon organic haloids, such as ethylic iodide and its congeners. By the agency of this couple also the same haloid bodies in the presence of alcohol may be decomposed with the production of the hydrides of the radicals, such as marsh gas; and a new set of compounds and many other highly interesting results may be thus obtained, among which was an entirely new crystalline body, for the first time exhibited, and then named ethyl-chloride of zinc. The Professor said that the importance of time as an element in chemical action is well illustrated in many of these decompositions, and that they are generally facilitated by a rise in temperature; and he concluded by remarking on the importance of the application of the copper-zinc couple to the analysis of water for drinking, on account of its very ready determination of the presence of nitrates in the liquid.

#### DETERMINATION OF HIGH TEMPERATURES.

Professor Dewar's fifth and concluding lecture on the Progress of Physico-Chemical Inquiry, given on Thursday week, was devoted to explanations and illustrations of various methods of determining high temperatures. He first alluded to several thermometers or pyrometers based on the expansion of liquids or solids invented by Wedgwood, Daniell, and others, and then described the mode of determining temperatures by observing the specific heat of bodies and the amount of heat produced by cooling them from any unknown temperature. He next illustrated Siemens's employment of electric conductivity and Tait's recent experiments with thermoelectricity for the same purpose. In relation to this, the lecturer showed how an electric current can be generated in a homogeneous wire by merely altering its molecular structure. When a piece of palladium wire saturated with hydrogen was heated at each point of junction with the hydrogenium an electric current was at once produced. He then noticed the methods of ascertaining high temperatures by observing the luminous intensity as suggested by Tyndall and Herschel, and also illustrated Kirchhoff's demonstration that the nucleus of the sun is hotter than the luminous vapour surrounding it, by showing that the bright band on the spectrum of sodium may be changed to black by the greater intensity of the light of the same kind emitted by the electric arc. Having referred to the discrepancies in some hypothetical temperatures, such as that of the sun, estimated by Secchi as 10,000,000 deg. centigrade; by Ericsson, 2,500,000 deg.; by Vicaire, Becquerel, and Deville, 3030 deg. Professor Dewar described Deville's application of the principle of dissociation for ascertaining the true temperature of the oxy-hydrogen flame, and explained how he showed that the highest possible temperature that can be obtained by the formation of the stablest oxide cannot exceed 20,000 degrees. The hypothetical temperature of the oxy-hydrogen flame is 6800. Deville proved it to be about 2600; and Bunsen arrived at the same result by observing the pressure produced during the combination of the gases—a totally different method. The Professor then showed, by drawing off by an aspirator some of the gas in the interior of a flame, that the combustion is neither instantaneous nor complete, and that in the hottest part of any flame there is always unburnt combustible matter. Carbon is the most refractory body known, and is therefore used in the electric lamp. If, then, said the Professor, we could ascertain approximately the point at which carbon volatilises or boils, we should have, as it were, a limiting temperature, as far as our experimental means allow us to reach; and he then showed, by calculations based on thermal equivalents, that the boiling point of carbon cannot exceed 10,000 or 12,000 deg. centigrade. Some pieces of carbon taken from the voltaic arc when cast into water remained at a white heat, due to the spheroidal condition of the liquid, which they did not touch. The lecture was concluded with Deville's experiment, showing the decomposition by iron of an aqueous vapour, and the permanence of the tension of the hydrogen so produced.

#### WHITWORTH'S PLANES, STANDARD MEASURES, AND GUNS.

Professor Tyndall, at the last evening meeting of the season, on Friday, the 4th inst., began his discourse with a brief biographical sketch of Sir Joseph Whitworth, stating that he was born on Dec. 21, 1803; that he was brought up by his uncle as a cotton-spinner at the Amber works, Derbyshire; that at the age of eighteen he went to Manchester, where he studied the making of machinery; and that in 1826 he went to London, working successively at Maudslay's, Holtzapfel's, and with Clement, the constructor of Babbage's calculating machine. In 1833 he returned to Manchester and began business as an engineer's tool maker. As his great aim was mechanical truth, his first step was to endeavour to procure true planes, an object of immense importance in machinery. This he effected by covering plates with a coloured material, observing the points of non-contact, and reducing the little eminences. In reference to his opinion that the cause of the plates clinging together with such considerable force was the pressure of the atmosphere (in which he concurred with the great Robert Boyle), Professor Tyndall showed that this adhesion is rather due to molecular attraction. In the most perfect vacuum that he could obtain, by the assistance of Professor Dewar, two planes by their adhesion sustained

a weight of about 15 lb. without the help of atmospheric pressure. Besides other experiments, he exhibited the beautiful phenomenon termed Newton's rings, or the colours of thin plates, by projecting a ray of light through two pieces of glass, proving that, although in mechanical, they were not in optical contact. Some of the applications of Whitworth's true planes were then described, especially in the manufacture of measuring-instruments, or gauges. One of those exhibited gave the millionth of an inch, and showed in its use that the sense of touch is more delicate than the sense of sight. In 1853 Sir Joseph Whitworth was applied to by Government for the improvement of the Enfield rifles, and for this purpose he erected a rifle-gallery. Our limited space prevents us from either entering into the scientific reasoning and experiments of Professor Tyndall respecting the influence of rifling in the barrel upon the course of the projectiles or following his account of the laborious researches of Sir Joseph Whitworth, who, after dealing with every element involved in the question, eventually produced the favourite weapon of the present hour. It would be difficult, said the Professor, to point to an experimental investigation conducted with greater industry, sagacity, and skill, or which led to more triumphant conclusions. In passing from rifles to cannon, the Professor declined concurring with Sir Joseph Whitworth in his trust in mechanical principles alone, which, he said, must be justified by experimental tests, and he therefore declined the conclusion, that what is good for a rifle must necessarily be good for a cannon. He then gave an account of Sir Joseph's experiments, in which he manifested the same precision and completeness as in those on guns. On Nov. 21, 1860, he obtained the unequalled range of 11,243 yards, or 6.4 miles. In regard to the projectiles, Professor Tyndall said that he thought Sir Joseph's preference for the flat-headed instead of the pointed rather too strong. The flat head is certainly inferior to the pointed in cases of direct impact. In regard to oblique impact, after exhibiting specimens of results, he said that it is a grave question. The way in which Sir Joseph obtains his pure steel was then described. The metal, in a fluid state, is subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure, whereby the gases are squeezed out, and all cavities are closed. The steel thus becomes perfectly homogeneous, and endowed with remarkable tenacity. In conclusion, he commented on the effects of the lengths of the projectiles, and alluded to the question, how far long ranges are an advantage at sea.

The Duke of Devonshire, vice-president, was in the chair.

#### CHINESE LITERATURE.

Professor Robert K. Douglas, of King's College, gave his second lecture on Saturday last. Beginning with the classical works of China, the first of which is dated about 1150 B.C., he traced their growth to the time of Confucius, and showed how deep was the impression left by that sage on the later productions. Confucius, he said, came not to originate, but to fulfil; and instead of inducing his disciples to look into their own hearts and study themselves, he led them into the dreary wastes of formalism, in which chilling atmosphere all independence of thought was crushed. In consequence, little or no freshness or vigour of mind is found in Chinese writers; and instead of works embodying genius and comprehensive reasoning, we find them busy in producing geographical and topographical compilations and encyclopædias, the great majority of which, however, exhibit very considerable ability and untiring diligence, and abound in important facts. In their topographical surveys the writers have passed beyond the frontiers of China, and have accurately laid down much of the geography of Mongolia, Manchuria, and Tibet. On the histories of these countries, also, their dynastic annals throw considerable light; and the records of the origin and movements of the Central Asian tribes are to be found in them alone. Passing on to the Taoist literature of China, the Professor gave a short outline of the leading features of the doctrines of Lao-Tsze, and described how much the deep speculations of that philosopher had suffered at the hands of later writers, who concerned themselves chiefly with a search after the elixir of immortality and the philosopher's stone. The first specimens of Chinese poetry are found in the "Book of Odes" compiled by Confucius, which comprises songs and ballads sung by the people, and collected with a view of affording an index of the popular mind and dispositions at the time. Their tone was shown to be peaceful and religious by quotations given by the lecturer. But with altered circumstances the character of the national poetry changed, and instead of the primitive simplicity of the early poets, the atmosphere of the camp and the banquet-hall appears in the later songs. Epic and dramatic poetry are unknown in China, but short lyrical pieces are freely introduced into the plays to break the monotony of the dialogue. The resemblance between the Chinese and Greek plays was said to be very striking; and, in order to give an idea of the plot and style of a Chinese play, Professor Douglas quoted from Sir John Davis's "China" the abstract of a comedy translated from the "Hundred Plays of the Yuen Dynasty," entitled "The Heir in his Old Age." After giving a sketch of the works of fiction, and their influence upon the national mind, the lecturer concluded with remarks upon the probable future of Chinese literature, as affected by translations from that of Europe. In the course of the lecture Professor Douglas alluded to the impetus given by the abolition of the bamboo writing-tablets in favour, first, of a material composed of closely-woven silk and afterwards of paper (105 A.D.) made of the inner bark of trees, ends of hemp, old rags, or fishing-nets, and by the art of printing, invented about 593. Wooden blocks were used till, in the tenth century, a blacksmith made movable types by a process which the lecturer described at length.

With this lecture the Royal Institution season closed.

The annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held, on Monday evening, at the Society of Arts' Rooms. The report showed that during the year the number of subscribing members had increased by 116, and now reached 601. The Earl of Harrowby, in moving the adoption of the report, said that he believed that the connection between the knowledge of the works of God and the belief in his attributes, which was affirmed so strongly under the auspices of Newton, Boyle, Leibnitz, and many others, would in our own times be revived. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. Robert Main, F.R.S., Radcliffe Observer, the subject being "Atheism." It contained a sketch of the most important discoveries in physics, chiefly astronomical, which have been made during the past few years; a slight review of some of the most startling assumptions in Mill's "Essay on Theism" and Strauss's "Old and New Faith"; and a consideration of the atomic philosophy in connection with Dr. Tyndal's Belfast address; and it concluded by pointing out that the real advances of physical science were in favour of religious faith, and showed the universal presence of a Supreme Intelligence.

The annual meeting of the Christian Evidence Society was held, last week, at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Harrowby, who presided, dwelt on the difficulties of modern doubt, and pointed out prayer as one of the most effectual means to over-



come them. The Bishop of Gloucester expressed his conviction that, although principles of unbelief are becoming widely diffused, yet there are abundant indications of an encouraging nature, for he saw, what had never been witnessed before, a spirit of reaction at work on modern thought, a deeper sensibility displayed by sceptical writers to the gravity of the issues, and a higher consciousness of the duty of rising to a purer standard of morality. This he proved by quotations from the posthumous works of Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mr. Herbert Spencer, and others. The Rev. Donald Fraser advocated a regular system of pulpit instruction on Christian evidence as the surest and best safeguard against modern infidelity. Mr. Arthur Mills pointed out how much the elevated personal moral character of the best of sceptics, and their noblest aspirations after the true and the pure, was owing to an unconscious reflection of the light of Christianity, a view which he confirmed by an apt quotation from a speech of Mr. Gladstone.

The annual soiree of the members and friends of the London Institution was held on Thursday week, and was attended by a large and brilliant company.

A new system of railway signalling was exhibited, on Monday, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, where the principles of the invention were explained by means of working models. The plan is the invention of Sir David Salomons, Bart., and may be said to consist of a highly ingenious and simple adaptation of electricity by means of which the block system is made to work automatically.

At a special meeting held, on Monday, at the Royal United Service Institution—under the presidency of Admiral Codrington—Mr. E. Eckersley, chief engineer R.N., read a paper on the Methods of Ascertaining the Relative Value of Coals for Naval Purposes. There was a short discussion.

At a meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology held last week, Dr. S. Birch, F.S.A., president, in the chair, several new members were elected. Papers were read on Ancient Metrology, by F. R. Conder, C.E.: on the Egyptian Shawl for the Head, as worn on the Ancient Statues of the Kings, by Samuel Sharpe; and on an Assyrian Inscription in the Vatican Museum, by E. Richmond Hodges, F.R.G.S. Miss Amelia B. Edwards exhibited and described a collection of water-colour sketches—chiefly views of Egyptian and Nubian temples—made during a journey on the Nile from Cairo to the Second Cataract.

### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 26, 1875, of the Hon. Sir Gillory Pigott, Knight, one of the Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, late of No. 7, Bryanston-square, and of Sherfield-hill, near Basingstoke, Hants, who died on April 27 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Arthur Gough Pigott, the son, and Miss Rosalie Pigott, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Frances, Lady Pigott, £500; to each of his children £100, and an annuity of £150, payable during the life of his widow, out of his personalty, to his son, Arthur Gough Pigott; the income of the rest of his property he gives to his widow for her life; at her death there are further legacies of £500 to each of his children; the residue of his personal estate is to be then divided between his daughters, and his real estate is specifically devised to his several children.

The will, dated July 22, 1874, of Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn, C.B., late of No. 33, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 24th ult. by Thomas Falkner Allison, James Hallett, and Henry Ashington, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives legacies to his godchildren and others; settles £6000 upon each of his daughters, Agnes Angela Mary Osborn, and Helen Kate Georgiana Osborn; and leaves the residue to the daughters of his two sisters, Mrs. Frances Denton Ashington and Mrs. Eliza Fuller.

The will, dated Nov. 30, 1872, of Mr. John Fisher Williams, formerly of No. 10, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, but late of No. 250, Camden-road, Camden Town, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 31st ult. by Miss Eliza Williams, the daughter, Edward Bowring Stephens, and Charles Hill, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his two grandchildren, John Henry Hill and Charles William Hill, £2000 each; to his said daughter an immediate legacy of £200 and all his furniture and household effects, and the residue of his property he leaves upon trust for her.

The will, dated July 25, 1873, of Mr. Charles Blandy, late of Reading, banker, who died April 9 last, was proved on the 1st ult. at the district registry, Oxford, by Mrs. Sophia Isabella Blandy, the widow, William Frank Blandy, Henry Bilson Blandy, and Frederick John Blandy, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £45,000. The testator gives to the warden superior, and treasurers of the institution known as the Clewer House of Mercy £500, free of legacy duty; and considerable legacies to his wife. The residue of his property he leaves to her for life (to be reduced to an annuity of £100 in the event of her marrying again), and at her death to his six nephews and nieces.

The will, dated Oct. 21, 1874, of Admiral Richard Strode Hewlett, C.B., formerly of Linden House, Wokingham, but late of Binfield House, Binfield, Berks, who died on April 3 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Marianne Fullerton Hewlett, the widow, and Richard William Strode Hewlett, the son, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £4000. The will is made in favour of the widow and testator's said son.

The foundation-stone of the River Severn bridge was laid last week. This undertaking involves the expenditure of £280,000. The bridge is to be 1320 yards long, and the two principal spans will be 327 yards each.

A terrible disaster has occurred on the Tagus. The Lisbon correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 29th ult., says:—"On the afternoon of the 26th about 100 holiday seekers were proceeding down the river in a large lighter from the quay of Carregado to Lisbon, to be present the next day at the procession of Corpus Christi. Near a point called Castanheira a squall caught the large sail of the lighter, and she upset. About sixty persons perished."

The *Scotsman* states that Mr. Watts, of London, who visited Iceland last year, and ascended the Vatnó Jökul to a higher point than had previously been reached by any traveller, sailed from Granton last week in the *Diana*, for Reykjavik. He is to resume his travels in the interior of Iceland during the present summer. There is still a large portion of the island unexplored, and, as it is very mountainous and covered in some places with perpetual snow, the work of exploration is attended with great danger and difficulty. With the assistance of some of the Icelanders, however, it is hoped that this inhospitable region may be crossed and examined, so that its topographical and mineralogical character may be determined more exactly than has yet been done.

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

J.C.W.—Your problem certainly requires considerable remodelling. Apart from its unsoundness, the position is manifestly impossible. White has lost one piece only, and yet the Black Pawns must have made at least seven captures.

BILL STYER.—You overlook that Black can play 2. K to K 4th.

H. SCHLESNER, J. RIDPATH, and BEDFORD.—The author has seemingly overlooked the defence in question.

W.H. SINGLETON.—Look at the position again. The Knight cannot mate at K 6th.

MISS JANE D.—Correct, as usual.

G.H.V.—There is no mate if Black reply to 2. R takes Kt with 2. Q to Q Kt 2nd.

J. RIDPATH.—The problem sent admits of another solution by 1. R takes P (ch).

A.J.V.—Write to the editor of the magazine in question. We really know nothing about the matter.

A.R.C. India.—No. 1 is too simple for our columns. No. 2 is very clever in idea, but it unfortunately admits of a second solution, by 1. Q to B sq.

J.P. Bedford.—The problems shall receive immediate attention. The large number we have on hand must be our apology for our apparent neglect.

W.W.—The British Chess Association has ceased to exist, or at any rate is in a state of very suspended animation.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Is it not better to let the dead rest in peace? The subject can have no interest now for our readers, and it is useless to reopen it.

A.P.—The statement has given great offence to certain of the foreign players, but it is beyond all question true.

KINGSTON MARK.—But why should not Black make a Queen on his first move?

H. SCHLESNER.—The two-mover is very neat, and shall have a place anon.

C. DUKE.—There is no Black Queen in the diagram sent, and yet Black's first move, according to your solution, is Q takes Q.

PROBLEM No. 1631.—Additional correct solutions have been received from J. Sowden, Lakenheath, Thorpe, Bay, and R.W.S.

\* An Amateur would be glad to play a game by correspondence. Address—G. L., care of Housekeeper, 2, Riches-court, Lime-street, E.C.

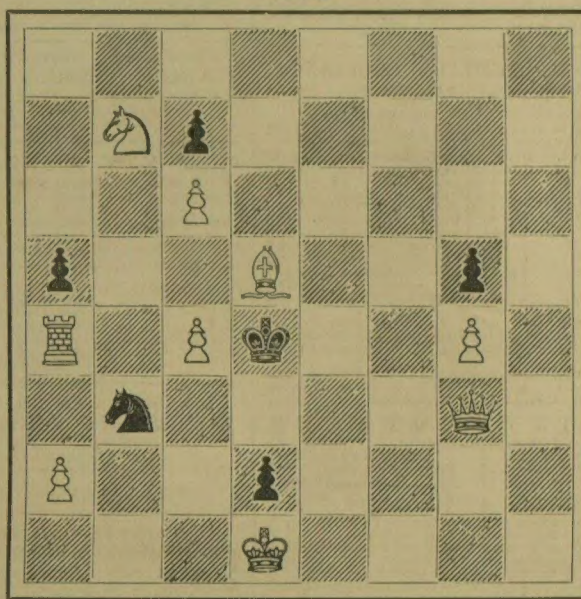
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1632.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 4th	Kt to K 4th*	3. R, B, or Kt mates.	
2. R to Q 4th	Anything		
* 1.	Kt to Kt 3rd (ch)	2. K takes P, &c.	

#### PROBLEM No. 1634.

By Mr. F. H. BENNETT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

#### CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

The following Game formed part of a friendly match recently contested between Mr. THOROLD and Mr. W. B. FISHER, the former giving the odds of Pawn and move.—(Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.)

WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. F.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	25. Q to K B 2nd	Q to Q R 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	26. Kt to Q 4th	R takes Kt
3. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd		
4. B to K Kt 5th	P to K Kt 3rd		
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
6. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd		
7. B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd		
8. P to K B 3rd			
	B to Kt 2nd		
9. Q to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd		
10. B to Q 3rd	P takes P		
11. P takes P	B to K B 4th		
12. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd		
13. P to K Kt 4th			
	B to Q 2nd		
14. B to Q B 4th	R to Q B sq		
15. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 5th		
16. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P		
17. Q takes P	P to K 6th		
	Probably his best resource.		
18. B takes P	Kt to K B 4th		
19. Castles	Kt takes B		
20. Q takes Kt	B to K R 3rd		
21. P to K B 4th	R to K sq		
22. Q to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th		
23. K Kt to K 2nd	B to K B 4th		
24. K to Kt sq	B to K Kt 2nd		

#### CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

We extract from the *Liverpool Albion* the following smart little Game played between Mr. BURN, jun., and Mr. DE SOYRES. It occurred in a friendly contest in which Mr. Burn undertook to give the odds of Queen's Rook, Queen's Knight, Pawn and two moves, and Pawn and move, in three games respectively, and play three on even terms. The result was that Mr. Burn won the match by the odd game. (Remove White's Queen's Knight.)—(Fianchetto di Donna.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. DeS.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. DeS.)
1. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K 4th		
2. B to Q Kt 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
3. P to K 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
4. B to Q Kt 5th	P to K Kt 2nd		
5. P to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd		
6. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th		
7. P takes P	B takes P		
	Inferior to capturing with Queen's Pawn, as the Bishop can be driven back immediately.		
8. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd		
9. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt		
10. Q takes B	P to Q R 3rd		
	An almost irretrievable error. The		

#### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNTRIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The next gathering of this association will be held at Glasgow, commencing on Monday, Aug. 2. There will be three tournaments for players of various degrees of strength, the first of which will be open to provincial amateurs only who subscribe to the association not less than one guinea. A handicap open to all comers will also be arranged during the meeting. All entries must be made by Saturday, July 31. All communications must be addressed to the hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. B. W. Fisher, Berkeley Hall, Cheltenham; or to Mr. A. K. Murray, 243, Parliamentary-road, Glasgow.

CHESS IN AMERICA.—We learn from the American files that the tournament of the Philadelphia Chess Club has resulted in Mr. B. M. Neill winning the first prize; Mr. J. Roberts, the second; and Mr. Jacob Elson, the third.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### LORD REAY.

The Right Hon. Sir Eric Mackay, ninth Baron Reay, of Reay, in the county of Caithness, in the Peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, who died, on the 2nd inst., at the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Aylmer, at Chelsea, was the second son of Alexander, eighth Lord Reay, by Marian, his wife, the daughter of Colonel Gall, military secretary to Warren Hastings, and widow of



David Ross, Esq. He was born in 1813; entered the Army in 1830 as Ensign in the 28th Foot; was for some time barrack-master at Malta, and retired in 1840. He succeeded to the peerage at his father's death, Feb. 18, 1863. Lord Reay was never married, and the title consequently devolves on his cousin, Eneas, Baron Mackay, of Ophemert, in Holland, Minister of State and Vice-President of the Council in the Netherlands, now tenth Lord Reay, in the Peerage of Scotland. His Lordship was born in 1806, and married, in 1837, Maria Catherine Fagel, by whom he has issue surviving, one son, Donald, Master of Reay, born in 1839. The tenure of the vast possessions in Scotland held by the chiefs of this house is of such antiquity that no record exists of any earlier owners of their estates. Such was their power that, in 1411, Donald Mackay married Elizabeth of the Isles, grand-daughter of Robert II., King of Scotland. After many noble alliances his descendant the chief, Hugh Mackay, held great estates, owning on each side of his residence one hundred miles of territory. He had no issue male by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Sinclair, daughter of George, Earl of Caithness; and married, secondly, Lady Jane, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, and their son, Donald, was created Lord Reay in 1628. He was nearly related to the then reigning house of Stuart. In carrying on his wars under Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden he alienated all his estates in Caithness and Ross and some in Sutherland; but the Reay country, a princely inheritance of enormous extent, passed intact to his lineal descendant, Eric, seventh Lord Reay, who died, unmarried, at Goldings, Hertfordshire, July 7, 1847. He was succeeded by his brother Alexander, the eighth Lord, the death of whose son is now recorded.

#### ADMIRAL SCOTT.

Vice-Admiral Francis Scott, C.B., of Harecroft, Cumberland, died in Edinburgh on the 1st inst., aged sixty-seven. He entered the Royal Navy in 1822, and served successively in the Mediterranean and on the African and North America and West India stations. From December, 1852, until the close of the Russian war, Scott was actively engaged in Admiral Plumridge's flying squadron, and was honourably mentioned in the official despatches. Subsequently he was employed in command of coastguard ships in the Portland Roads, again on the North America and West India stations, and from 1863 to 1866 was Flag Captain in the Victory at Portsmouth. He was created a C.B. in 1857, appointed Naval A.D.C. to the Queen in 1862, and became Vice-Admiral, retired list, in 1873.

#### MR. FREDERICK WALKER, A.R.A.

Only a month back a portrait appeared in this Journal of Mr. Frederick Walker, A.R.A., accompanied by a short biographical memoir. The memoir was the first that had been published (the first, at least, authorised and authenticated by the artist himself), and in it we announced Mr. Walker's partial restoration to health after long illness. His reappearance at the Royal Academy Exhibition, after two years' absence, with his picture "The Right of Way," seemed also to testify to his recovery. It was, therefore, with surprise as well as deep regret that we learnt the untimely death, on the 4th inst., at St. Fillan's, Perthshire, of that exquisite painter and most amiable and gentle of men. The sad event was quite unexpected by his friends, and furnished another instance of the treacherous and insidious nature of the disease of the lungs from which he had suffered for years, and which at last carried him off so swiftly. His remains were on Tuesday last laid by the side of those of his mother and one of his brothers, in the old churchyard of Cookham, close to scenes which furnished delightful subjects for his pencil. It is already resolved to erect an unpretending portrait memorial of him in Cookham church, and a meeting to carry out the resolution will shortly be held. Having so recently given a memoir of the artist, it will be unnecessary to enter into biographical details. We feel, however, now that he is no more, that Frederick Walker richly deserved all and more than all that we said in eulogy of him, and that his loss will leave a blank in British art that there is small prospect of being filled up. Although only in his thirty-fifth year when he died, he had successfully attained the first place as a designer for the wood engraver, he had founded a new school in water colours, and he had made his influence extensively felt in oil painting. In short, he was one of the few contemporary English painters possessed of true genius.

#### MR. THOMAS WEBSTER, Q.C.

Thomas Webster, Esq., Q.C., F.R.S., died at 97, Ladbroke-road, Notting-hill, on the 3rd inst., aged sixty-four. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Webster, Vicar of Oakington, Cambridgeshire, and received his education at the Charterhouse, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as fourth-year wrangler. For a few years he was secretary to the Institution of Civil Engineers; was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1841, and went the Northern Circuit, obtaining a large practice in patent cases. In 1865 he was made a Q.C., and in 1847 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

#### MR. WELBY PUGIN.

Mr. E. Welby Pugin, the architect, died at Ramsgate, on Sunday last, after a few days' illness. He was born in 1834, and was the eldest son of the late Mr. Augustus Welby Pugin, one of the chief revivers of Gothic architecture and ecclesiastical art in this country. The son was only seventeen years of age when he succeeded to the practice of his distinguished father, nearly all of whose engagements he carried out. He designed a large number of churches and other buildings in London, the provinces, and Belgium. Among his best-known works are St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, near Hereford; the Church of St. Peter and Paul, at York; the magnificent mansion of Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, commenced by his father; some large parish churches in Liverpool; the new Roman Catholic College of St. Cuthbert, at Ushaw, near Durham; and the Church of Notre Dame de Dadezeille, for which he received from the Pope the order St. Sylvestre.



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